The Chicago Tribune.

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MARINE DISASTERS.

Heartrending Details Connected with the Wreck of the Metis.

Particulars of the Burning of the Steamship Bienville.

Three Schooners Wrecked on Lake Ontario.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE METIS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Captain Allen, of the steamer Narragansett, brought on board his vessel, this morning, three dead bodies and fifty of the rescued of the Metis. The names of the dead are Mr. S. D. Martin, of Philadelphia, and Carl and Arthur Wierum, two little children of Mr. Wierum, of the firm of Rand all & Wierum, banker, No. 19 Exchange place. The five who escaped were Mrs. Martin, of Philadelphia, who was accompanying the remains of her husband, and four deck hands.

The scene at the wharf where the Narragansett arrived was affecting in the extreme. Mr. Wierum having heard that the bodies of his children were on board, [illegible] down in a wagon and took a sombre-looking hearse, containing all that remained of his two darlings. Mr. Martin, of Philadelphia, a lady-like woman, sat by the remains of her husband. She wailed, sat by the remains of her husband. awaiting the Coroner's permit to remove the body to Philadelphia. She also loses two children. Mrs. Wierum's two little boys, aged [illegible] years in charge of C. C. Adams, who was taking them on a vacation to his farm, near Newburyport.

Mr. Adams testified before the Coroner of Brooklyn, to-day, as follows: "The alarm was given to the passengers to save themselves. I occupied state room No. 8, and, as soon as I heard the alarm, I strapped the children together with life preservers under their arms, and, fastening a life preserver around myself, took them to the after part of the boat, by the guards, and remained there ten minutes. Finding the steamer was fast breaking up, I took the children under my left arm, and, stepping from a chair to the rail, jumped out into the water as far as I could. I clung to the children as long as either of them lived. The younger died in half an hour, and the other 10 minutes later. I floated for about four and a half hours on a plank, and was saved by Captain Larkin's life-boat. The children were found about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by one of the small boats of a revenue cutter, and taken to Bonnington, and then brought here."

The next graphic and connected statement is that made by Mr. G. G. Guild, a merchant doing business at No. 16 Beade street, in this city. He says: "We left New York shortly after 5 p. m. Thursday, and nothing of special note occurred until the evening had far advanced, when, about a bright gaslight came up and every person was forced to leave the deck. The vessel rocked so heavily that locomotive progress became sickly. By midnight it was almost impossible for any person to stand up, and even those many who were nervous had presentiments of danger. It was very dark, the wind rising, and it appeared but a short time after when I was suddenly awakened by the halt of the steamer. My first thought was that we were aground, and I felt certain, judging from the time of the weather when I had retired from my berth, that we were on our position. We could not be very far from Stonington, and immediately made preparations to receive same means to save myself and children. We reached the upper deck and heard we had collided with a schooner, and though I acted in all directions for the vessel I failed to see it. The scene on board at this time was heart rending. Women with children clinging to their night dresses stood paralyzed with fear, and were, scarcely able to walk. Others who were on deck swooned away and remained where they and fallen, while many of the remaining women and children ran around, the air resounding and crying. Husbands were looking for their wives, while little children, who, in the confusion, had become separated from their parents, ran from room to room in search of them and crying as though their hearts would break. It was impossible for me to describe the minute details of that few minutes; but, for my part, as long as I live, I shall never forget it. A number of persons who I am sorry to say call themselves men, were not only greedy, but heartless. Noticing a number of women and children, who were already panic-stricken, they thought only of themselves, and took possession of the life-preservers, and, together with many other articles which could help save their lives. The result was that every one of the females on board were left by any means to keep them from being lost. In less than two minutes after the collision, the main deck was crowded, and some of the passengers who imagined the steamer was sinking, were preparing to jump overboard, preferring to risk their lives in that way to that until the vessel was going down. The Captain, however, did considerable to allay the panic by assuring the people that no injury was done to the steamer, and directed the pilot to go in search of the schooner. This was at 15 minutes past 4 o'clock a. m. We sailed around in a circle for fully fifteen minutes, but could see nothing that resembled a schooner. Just then the captain appeared on the bridge and informed us that we were all right, continued on our journey. Scarcely had she left us when the [illegible] was discovered, and the alarm was given that the steamer was on fire. Fortunately, however, the flames were extinguished. The intelligence caused a panic almost simultaneously with the report the fire was extinguished. The intelligence caused all the females to rush aboard, and [illegible] the flames were re-kindled, but in a more frightful and terrible manner. The women and children, apparently frantic, and refused to make any effort to save themselves, except by crowding the [illegible] deck. Immediately these boats were lowered from the davitts, but, by some accident, one was swamped. To be candid, I would not venture my life in any of the boats [illegible] was made that all were not safe, as soon as they touched the water, for, on the second report of our sinking, we rushed to the boats in every way we could, and, [illegible] destruction even to any such vessel. Strange as it now occurs to me, at no time did my presence of mind desert me on this fatal occasion. Not being able to procure a life-preserver, I was ready to launch a bale of cotton, to which I intended to [illegible] until I was picked up. Every minute showed that the vessel was sinking lower and lower, and as the [illegible] board presented a most appalling sight. The poor women, who were huddled together on the [illegible] deck, presented a picture of woe. Their children stood by their sides seemingly incapable of viewing the situation in its true light. The incident which [illegible] after the boats left the steamer kept settling down, and when within a few [illegible] was flung overboard, followed by bale of cotton [illegible] who clung to each of these, two or three more, [illegible] vessel made a final plunge. All of a sudden, the [illegible] the air, and the cry of agony [illegible] bottom, leaving both the [illegible] surface. The [illegible] became desolate. How [illegible] portion of the [illegible] it is impossible to tell, but [illegible] certain, it was the only means which [illegible] lives of any who were on board. As I remember, I was about one hour and a half in the water, and made many efforts to guide my bale by the direction of the [illegible] when I was riding the waves like an old [illegible] boat. While I was contemplating on my chances for escape, the [illegible] came to me, and I struck for help. One of the men threw me a rope, which I caught and was pulled aboard in a perfectly exhausted condition. I was then in the time of its separation from the hull, was some five miles from shore, but the tide kept [illegible] me to the beach. So could see the people lined along the shore, and felt confident that what remained of our party were saved. The boat which rescued me [illegible] as we [illegible] that the people who were in the two boats were rescued while within a short distance of shore. We could see the crowds on the beach [illegible] rolling toward the beach, but gave them but a passing thought, thinking that, as we had survived the pass of a few hours previous, that this accident could befall us, when so near shore. Scarcely had we reached the first swell than the final [illegible] suddenly settled sideways and broken into fragments. Women and children were forcibly thrown into the sea, and immediately disappeared from sight. I cannot say that the female portion of the passengers were lost, as well as a majority of the men. The splendid [illegible] fell in all directions, and large pieces of lumber were hurled with terrific force in all directions. Many of them hit the [illegible] struck [illegible] and, with the other victims, were unable to save themselves. After many difficult efforts, I managed to [illegible] shore, but was nearly [illegible] addition to being almost on the log by a piece of the wreck, that I was unable to stand up. Shortly after reaching shore, a bale of cotton drifted in with two men clinging to it. Both were rescued, but one of them [illegible] expired. When all hope was given up for the rescuing of the vessel, the officers placed all the disposal of those on board every family [illegible] their safety. However, this took place [illegible] and [illegible] better judgment, by examining the damage immediately after the collision, and stated for [illegible] the vessel could not have been [illegible]. As well as I could understand from reports circulated, the Captain detailed the engineer to examine the injury. He failed to do so, and the consequence was that, when all believed themselves safe, the fires were suddenly extinguished, and we found ourselves in the dark like a log of wood, supposing that our fires were out, and that the vessel had sustained no injury, which could endanger us, as we were then [illegible] running at the time; consequently no one [illegible] our poor chances of escape, with a large hole in the side of the boat, which was shipping water at an enormous rate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The following are additional details of the disaster to the steamer Metis, on Long Island Sound:

Among the missing is the wife of William E. Morehead, of the firm of Morehead, Dearborn, Co., who is at the Ocean House, Watch Hill, says: "I knew nothing of the disaster which occurred during the night until I was awakened by the cries of agony outside my stateroom. I rushed out to find the steamer sinking, and hurried my wife and little daughter, who were two months of age, in the boat. We proceeded nearly to the land, when a rough sea caused our boat to tip over, and we were all thrown out of it. It was a terrible moment. There were few of us who could [illegible] and only eight or ten succeeded in [illegible] that boat. My poor wife [illegible] among them."

Sheridan [illegible] was very much affected, and kept his face [illegible] hands. He [illegible] physical trouble; my [illegible] voice: "I have [illegible] wife and child." He [illegible] Rock Island [illegible] and [illegible] Moore [illegible] to learn if my poor girl was [illegible] pathetic [illegible] there by the cutter. [illegible] remember well the [illegible] of my wife and children. All the evening [illegible] and [illegible] standing coyly with the [illegible] about the saloon, [illegible] wrapt up in each [illegible] and [illegible] wrapt up in each [illegible]. When bedtime came one of them was going to [illegible] mamma in the morning." [illegible] to say I saw them no more alive. This morning [illegible] their bodies were washed ashore on the beach [illegible] Sheridan's name. They were beauty[illegible] in each other's arms. Their countenances bore a pleasant smile, as if death was painless. Our boat captained close by the shore, and it was a sad sight to us who had gained our lives when we witnessed the struggles of those who were unable to withstand the terrible undertow and were drowned in our sight. Their upturned faces and despairing looks will haunt me to my dying day." Mr. Sheridan is much prostrated by the shock he has received.

Another passenger states that he asked the purser if any damage was done by the collision, to which the Purser replied: "Of course not. It is of no use for those small craft to run into us, for they can't hurt us anyway." I went back to my stateroom and laid down, and had scarcely closed my eyes when I felt the ship settling under me, and aroused my wife at once, for I was able in twenty-five minutes after I first heard the crash. I opened the stateroom door and found the saloons full of people, scantily dressed, all in a state of feverish anxiety. They were breaking up furniture, and crying, wild in their way. I went back to my stateroom and secured my wife and child, and, with my self-possession fully restored, I succeeded in getting them on deck. Then I went back to my stateroom and secured my valuables, and, with my wife and child, Chesterfield Ortara, Pio Rasada, Patrick Daly, James W. Rae, Mr. J. Barney, A. Barnaby, Mr. Berry, Annelius Milleson, A. Goldwater, J. Oliver, Alexander Williams, Rufus Mead, Nora Sullivan, Kate Dalton, Margaret Jones, Mrs. Margie Baker. Most of the crew were saved. Owing the imperfect list of passengers who sailed on the Bienville, the following names can only be given as those probably lost: E. H. Walker, Mrs. A. S. Barry, I. Cooper and sister, W. S. Wilson, Mrs. Brenden and her three children.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Quite a number of persons have arrived here from the wreck of the steamer Metis, among whom are George B. Harris, of Burlington, Iowa, Land Commissioner of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

Poisoned Five Persons.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Charlotte Lamb, [illegible] was arrested on Limerick jail, charged with poisoning five persons in September, 1871, her husband died very suddenly, showing symptoms of having been poisoned. [illegible] May [illegible] son, aged ten years, was taken sick in a like manner to his father, and, in an hour was dead. In June, a daughter 3 years old, died in similar death. Last month Mrs. Lamb went to Mrs. Lee Ottman's house to assist in taking care of her while sick, and mixed up a powder for her. Mrs. Ottman complained of violent pains in the stomach, and died in a few minutes. Last week, Royal Garland, also a neighbor, died under like circumstances as the above-named. Mrs. Lamb was cooking for him during the harvest, and after drinking a cup of tea prepared by her he was taken with severe pains, and died soon after. The stomach of Mr. Garland has been sent to Dr. Hay, of Hudson, to be analyzed, and it is said that poison was found. The bodies of other victims have been dissected, and the stomachs are now in the hands of the doctor for analysis. Mrs. Lamb's house was searched, and strychnine and arsenic found. Her examination takes place on Sept. 5.

MARRIED.

GIBB—WILLEY—On Aug. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James W. Gibb to Miss Alice L. Willey, all of Chicago. No cards.

O'BRIEN—DUNNE—On Thursday, Aug. 29, by Rev. Dr. McMullin, Mr. George H. O'Brien to Miss Josephine Dunnen, all of this city.

[illegible]—Please copy.

SULLIVAN—DUGGON—On Thursday, 29th inst., at St. James Church, by the Rev. Father Kenrick, assisted by Rev Father Dunne, Mr. John B. Sullivan to Miss Ida Duggon, all of this city.

DIED.

HAYDON—At No. 11 Elm Park, on Thursday, Aug. 29, of cholera infantum, Lillie Caroline, daughter of H. D. and Ellen J. Haydon, aged 7 months and 29 days.

HUMPHREY—At Hyde Park, Aug. 30, Anna Lillian, infant daughter of John E. and Anna M. Humphrey, aged 2 months.

WILKINSON—At Escanaba, Michigan, Aug. 27, Rachel Caroline Wilkinson, wife of Thomas Wilkinson, of this city, aged 2 months.

[illegible]—Please copy.

[illegible]—Friday morning, Aug. 30, Calista M. daughter of H. D. and Julia M. Fisher, aged 1 year, 8 months and 15 days. Funeral at 2 o'clock p. m. from the residence of her parents, No. 1 Indiana-av. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

[illegible]—On Aug. 29, M. T. Warner, late of New York. Buried Saturday at Clinton Junction [illegible] papers please copy.

[illegible] New York papers please copy.

BARRETT—At her late residence, 136 Townsend st., on the 31st ult., Anna, the beloved wife of Thomas Barrett.

The funeral services will take place at the Holy Name Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Monday morning, and thence by cars to Calvary at 10 o'clock p. m.

REYNOLDS—Aug. 31, Michael Reynolds, a native of Ireland, aged 57 years.

Funeral at residence, 11 Sheridan-av., at 9 a. m., on Monday, Sept. 2.

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Sept. 1, 1872.

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JOHN DEKOVEN'S Buildings.
AMOS GRANNIS' Buildings.
[illegible] BAYER'S Buildings.
H. W. HINSDALE'S Buildings.
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RICHARDS Buildings.
[illegible] Buildings.
[illegible] LUSK'S Buildings.
JOHN CRERAR'S Buildings.
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OFFICE,

170 East Monroe-st., S. W. Cor. LaSalle,

CHICAGO.

The following letter explains itself:

OFFICE CHICAGO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, Aug. 26, 1872.

Messrs. Powell, Getchell & Co.:

GENTS—The test made by a Committee of this Board, on the 8th inst., of a sample of Roofing prepared by you, having proved highly satisfactory, I am authorized to consider roofs placed upon buildings by you when prepared in conformity with that sample, as satisfactory.

Very respectfully yours,

ALFRED WRIGHT, Secretary.

Please furnish me with a list, at your earliest convenience, of the buildings roofed with your Roofing, as referred to, as I desire to be posted as to other buildings when you cover them. A. W.

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6-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
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600 kits very choice new Mackerel just in at $1 per kit; or about 6c per lb.

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M. L. [illegible], President.
F. G. [illegible], Vice President.
GEO. [illegible], Secretary.

A. C. SLAUGHTER,

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Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,

79 South Canal-st.

WANTED.

$10,000 Republic Certificates.

A. C. SLAUGHTER,

328 Wabash-av.

WANTED.

A few more adjusted claims against the

Lorillard Insurance Company,

of New York. Call on or address W. S. S. TROWBRIDGE, Room 17, Exchange Building, southwest corners Clark and Washington-sts. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

TO LOAN.

$50,000 in large amounts on first-class improved or to be improved business property. Apply at the office of HUGH A. WHITE,

[illegible] South Clark-st.

Insurance Claims.

I will pay liberally for a few more claims or balances after dividend, all Chicago or Eastern Companies or Republic Certificates.

J. N. WITHERELL,

[illegible] Wabash-av.

Republic Ins. Certificates.

I will pay the highest market price for Augusts or December certificates.

42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED TO BUY.

December Republic Insurance certificates of indebtedness, or will buy August and December. Address

JAS. R. STOREY, Post-office Box 2,

90 South Clinton-st.

HOTELS.

The New and Elegant Hotel

On the Southeast Corner of Halsted and Harrison-sts.

Will be opened in first-class style soon. Those wishing rooms furnished or unfurnished can apply at once on the premises and have choice of rooms. This is a rare chance to secure splendid rooms and good accommodations.

Continental Hotel,

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

State-st., corner Eldridge-court,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A new house, and first-class in every respect. Terms, $3 per day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REAL SAMPLE TEA FOR SALE.

50c per lb., 5 lbs $4.00,

356 WABASH-AV.

Are selling at these low prices on account of having to move. Buy wanted.

JAMES J. WALWORTH,

(Successor to Walworth, Furse & Co.), manufacturer and dealer in

Wrought Iron Steam & Gas Pipe, and Fittings,

225 Lake-st., Chicago.

After Sept. 1, 243 and 245 Lake-st.

SPIRITUALISM,

In its Spiritual phase, applied to HUMAN NEEDS and DEALINGS. MRS. JORGENSEN,

155 Park-av., near Lincoln-st.

PEN HOLDERS AND PAPER FASTENERS

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

113 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

For every State and every Territory and General Passport Agent.

PHILIP A. HOYNE, 75 Republic Life Building, 161 LaSalle-st.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN

with capital of $10,000, can hear of a good investment in an established profitable and elegant business, by addressing F 76, Branch Tribune office.

TO ALL SEWING-MACHINE CANVASSERS:

Call at 170 Wabash-av., up-stairs, and see the most elegant, practical, and efficient sewing machine ever invented.

FURNACES.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

TO RENT.

For Rent,

The Buildings lately occupied by our Wholesale Department, 31 & 33 South Canal-st. and 25 to 29 West Washington-st., either together or separately, at a low price.

These Buildings are well-lighted, convenient in all respects, and very favorably located. Have Steam Elevators.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

Madison & Franklin-sts.

TO RENT.

Stores, Offices, and Dwellings,

In all parts of the city. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 161 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

Residence To Rent.

My residence, 56 Centre-av., for two or three years from May next. Possession given the 1st of December. Furniture for sale cheap. C. B. GOODYEAR.

TO RENT.

Nos. 31 and 33 Lake-st., very choice stores.
Nos. 41 and 43 Lake-st., recently remodeled.
Nos. 145, 149, 153, 155, and 195 to 201 Clark-st.
Nos. 197, 197 1/2, 199, and 197 Dearborn-st.
Nos. 138 and 140 Wabash-av., Clearinghouses.
Also, lofts and offices in the above blocks.
Nos. 177 and 179 Clark-st., corner.

J. M. MARSHALL,

Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 84 1/2 South Clark-st.

TO RENT,

To Photographers.

Choice and elegant rooms in an excellent location for a strictly first-class gallery. Apply at 152 State-st.

To Rent.

A splendid second and third floor to rent, with front and rear entrance. Apply at premises to

CHARLES T. CHURCHILL,

[illegible] South Water-st.

TO RENT.

A fine just-completed marble-front store, No. 130 South Clark-st., south of Van Buren, and rooms up-stairs, suitable for a first-class millinery business. Rent very low to a responsible party. Apply to W. A. NIC. HITCHINGS, 201 and 203 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

Four rooms, in a small private house, on the lower floor. Rent reasonable. Call Monday, at 116 Cushman-st. E. G. HALL.

TO RENT.

On Twenty-second-st., a fine [illegible] lot, well located. Good terms will be made with a Society or Association. Apply to see at 134 and 136 Twenty-second-st.

TO LET.

When completed, the new stores, 35 by 100 feet, No. 31 Lake-st., with vault and cement. Inquire of

W. H. CLARKE, Room 14,

Southeast corner of Lake and LaSalle-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

HUMBOLDT PARK LOTS.

The Workingman's

GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO

SECURE A FINE RESIDENCE LOT.

We offer, for a short time only, 50 choice Building Lots, in Hosmer & Rogers' Subdivision, adjoining HUMBOLDT PARK, fronting on NORTH-AV., CALIFORNIA-AV., WAUKESHAW-AV., and WASHERTA-AV. Prices very low. Long time given. Only small cash payment required. Balance in monthly or quarterly payments, as purchasers may desire. ONLY FOUR MILES FROM THE COURT HOUSE. NO CITY OR PARK TAXES OR ASSESSMENTS. With all the advantages of the Park, and within easy distance of the business centres of the city, making this the most desirable and cheapest property around Chicago. For plans and full particulars call on

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,

376 STATE-ST.

Nicholas G. Iglehart and Holmes Hoge are admitted as partners in our firm from this date.

N. F. IGLEHART & CO.

Sept. 1, 1872. 32 East Van Buren-st.

Choice Boulevard Property.

For sale, to close an estate, eight fine lots on South Park avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., each front; prices low. Also, a number of choice lots on Wallace, Lowe, and Dashiell sts, near Thirty-third-st.

N. F. IGLEHART & CO.,

32 East Van Buren-st.

Evanston Property.

An elegant new subdivision near Oakton and Calvary, for sale. Splendid neighborhood; prices low; and some lots on long time. Also, very desirable ACRE PROPERTY, near the Boulevards, and southwest of the city.

N. F. IGLEHART & CO.,

32 East Van Buren-st.

WILMETTE,

On Milwaukee Railway, near Evanston.

HOMES FOR SALE.

Two medium-sized two story houses, with large lots, near Station. Also, building lots, well shaded, and in neighborhood of improvements. Terms easy.

GREENLEAF & PAUL,

Room 17, Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts. and Evanston office.

RAVENSWOOD.

HOMES FOR SALE.

We have a few very desirable houses for sale, with large lots, on very favorable terms, in this beautiful suburb.

Full particulars on application to

GREENLEAF & PAUL,

Room 17 Central Union Block, corner of Market and Madison sts, and Evanston office.

FOR SALE,

30 Acres situated on the main line of the Chicago & Rock Island R. R., within a quarter of a mile of the depot at Washington Heights. The above land is finely located and admirably adapted for subdividing. Inquire of J. A. DAVOL, 125 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY in all parts of the city and suburbs. Apply to

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

Real Estate Agency, 161 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE.

Two of the finest brick houses on the West Side, 2 story and basement, all improvements, and first-class neighborhood. Only $10,000; easy payments. Also, a splendid bargain, $6,000 under the market value. Inquire of the owners,

J. C. SCOOBY & CO.,

90 Wabash-av.

FURNACES.

Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co.,

157 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO.

Manufacturers of the celebrated Rochester Stove, Hot Air Furnaces, Gas Light Generators, Parlor Cook, Mammoth Base Burner, and other varieties of the Latest and all kinds of machine and chamber castings and builders' work.

Also, Agents for Gurney's Celebrated Hot Water Heaters, Gas Fixtures, Lamps, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

18 AN ST, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND Randolph-sts—A few boarders can find good accommodations.

12 1-2 TERRACE-ST.—FIRST HOUSE FROM Madison-st, a large front room to rent with board.

13 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent with board. Day boarders $4 per week.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room, suitable for a few young men, to let; board, if desired.

14 BISHOP COURT, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Union PARK—2 front rooms with board; first-class house.

16 BISHOP COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, suite of front rooms, by one or more; also single rooms, handsomely furnished with carpets only.

20 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, for two gentlemen, or gentlemen and wife.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—WITH OR WITHOUT board, a very desirable front suite of rooms unfurnished; also a front parlor.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—GENTLEMEN and lady can find good board by the day or week.

41 NEWBERRY-AV, BETWEEN TWELFTH and Taylor-sts.—A few day boarders in a private American family.

46 NORTH GREEN ST.—GOOD BOARD FOR $4 50 per week.

48 NORTH MAY ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHed rooms to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; private family; references required; terms moderate.

53 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A FEW BOARDers can be accommodated at the day or week.

62 PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH hot and cold water, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board.

69 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with rooms and board; also day boarders.

73 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with rooms and board; also day boarders.

75 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—WITH BOARD, choice front suites, furnished. First-class in every respect. Reference given.

76 SOUTH PEORIA ST.—VACANCIES FOR gentlemen with first-class board from $5 to $7 per week. Day boarders $3 50.

76 WEST MONROE ST.—BOARD AND LODGings at $5 per week; good table and home comforts.

90 NORTH ASHLAND AV.—TWO NICELY furnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and lady, with or without board, cheap. A bathroom. Private residence in the direction of cable cars. No other boarders. Two squares from Union Park. Call to-day.

100 SOUTH WOOD—ROOMS EN SUITE OR separate, with board, near Union Park, new brick.

111 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—NICELY FURnished front rooms, with board.

115 SOUTH PEORIA ST.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife can find a good boarding place in a small private family, four blocks from Union Park.

116 SOUTH SANGAMON ST.—GENTLEMEN can obtain good board and room for $6 per week.

119 GREEN-ST, BETWEEN MONROE AND Adams.—A large nicely-furnished front room, suitable for two or three; brick house, with modern improvements.

172 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board. Terms reasonable.

134 A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM AND BOARD ST.—A very desirable front parlor and first-class board. A suite of two rooms ready in a few days. German spoken. Also, a few day boarders. Location healthful and pleasant; convenient to those wanting a pleasant home for fall and winter.

154 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD ST.—First-class table board; hot dinners at noon, and hot suppers at night, by the week or by the single meals. Terms reasonable.

136 TEROOPST.—ONE ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen and one back parlor for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board.

144 SOUTH PEORIA ST.—A PLEASANT, UNfurnished room, large enough for gentleman and wife, also two small furnished rooms for gentlemen only; gas and bath.

148 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—YANKEE House.—Furnished bedrooms to rent with or without board, by the day, week, or month.

157 WEST JACKSON ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen and ladies boarders can have good board, with good rooms.

161 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—TO RENT, with board, a suite of nicely furnished front rooms, in a private family.

168 WEST VAN BUREN ST.—LARGE AND complete bed-room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board at the family table; also single rooms, with use of parlor. A few minutes walk from Van Buren-st bridge.

169 SOUTH PEORIA ST.—2 ROOMS SUITable for housekeeping; water and gas; terms $6; reference exchanged.

175 WESTERN-AV.—5 MINUTES' WALK to Madison st. cars; a pleasant house in private family, with good board; nice front room with use of parlor, with board; terms moderate.

177 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—FURNISHed front room, suitable for gentleman, with board, within convenient distance; contains hot and cold water, suitable for gentlemen.

186 PEORIA ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with rooms and good board. First-class house.

188 WEST JACKSON ST, NEAR HALSTED —good rooms, large or small; modern improvements; good location; late dinner; gentlemen only.

191 SOUTH HOYNE ST.—FURNISHED front room to rent, with good board; terms reasonable.

209 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—A SUITE OF unfurnished front rooms, to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife, or party of single gentlemen; private family; terms moderate.

216 FULTON, CORNER PEORIA-ST.—A good furnished room with board for one or two gentlemen.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND room for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; brick house, modern improvements; good location.

281 WEST LAKE-ST.—A SUITE OF FURnished or unfurnished rooms with board; also a single room suitable for gentleman; references required.

290 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—A LARGE room, with closets, newly and nicely furnished, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board.

336 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of front rooms, to be furnished, with first-class board. Reference required.

347 HUBBARD-ST.—BY A WIDOWED lady, several boarders. Inquire at basement.

358 WEST RANDOLPH ST.—ROOM, WITH breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner for one or two gentlemen.

385 WEST RANDOLPH ST.—SINGLE ROOM with board for gentleman or lady.

397 WEST RANDOLPH ST.—THREE FURnished rooms, with board (one front); references exchanged.

402 WEST TYLER ST.—BOARD FOR TWO young men or man and wife, in an English family.

413 WEST MADISON ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with first-class day board.

429 WEST MONROE ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished, with first-class board. References given and required.

526 NORTH SIDE OF PARK.—TWO FRONT rooms and 2 single rooms with board with all modern improvements. Also a good barn.

574 WEST LAKE ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS to rent with board, in private family, opposite Union Park; price reasonable; also, half a barn to rent.

602 WEST ADAMS ST.—PLEASANT SINGLE front room with board for gentleman.

617 WEST MONROE-ST.—LARGE ROOM with alcove and closet furnished, to let, with board. Terms moderate.

623 WEST ADAMS ST., NEAR UNION Park—One large front, unfurnished room, handsomely lighted, to rent, with first-class rooms with board. Home, modern, and surrounded by fine grounds; this is the finest location in the city. Also furnished rooms.

628 WEST ADAMS ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board.

638 WEST MADISON ST.—IN A PRIVATE family for two gentlemen, or two young ladies; pleasant room.

649 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—ROOMS TO rent, with board, in a private family.

657 WEST MONROE ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished suite of front rooms above the parlor, suitable for lady and gentleman or three gentlemen, to rent, with board.

670 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—A PLEASant unfurnished room to rent with board to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at $14 per week.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR SMALL FAMIly can be accommodated with first class board and unfurnished rooms in a private family; with no other boarders. Location healthful; terms $10 per week. Address G 85, Tribune office.

A SINGLE BED 50 CENTS PER NIGHT AT THE Gold California House, 53 South Canal st.

A TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES CAN SEcure with first-class accommodations at the West Side, by addressing F 21, Tribune office.

WEST VAN BUREN-ST, NO. 226—ONE LARGE unfurnished front room, to rent, with first-class board; is suitable for gentleman, wife, and child, or four gentlemen; location beautiful; carpets in the door.

WEST SIDE EAST OF UNION PARK—TWO young gentlemen can secure a large front room and board, for the fall and winter, in a strictly private family, at about $4 per week. Address, with reference, M 46, Tribune office.

WEST WASHINGTON ST., NO. 252—TWO elegant, unfurnished rooms, with all modern conveniences, with or without board; references required.

South Side.

12 EAST FIFTEENTH-ST.—TO RENT, with board, a large front room, handsomely furnished; suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., PALACE PLACE.—Handsome suite and single rooms, with board; or suite. Location desirable; house new; references required.

76 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—TWO OR three gentlemen can find first-class board.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—NICELY FURnished front room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

112 COTTAGE GROVE AV.—A FINE FRONT parlor en suite. First floor. 2 large double rooms. Also, 1 large single room, third floor; with board. Private family; all modern improvements; best of board; references given and required. Terms low.

118 COTTAGE GROVE AV.—A FEW PLEASant furnished rooms with board, for families or single gentlemen; reference exchanged.

122 COTTAGE GROVE AV., JUNCTION OF Twenty-second-st.—Large front rooms, with board. Rooms and surroundings first-class.

135 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., PARTIES CALLing will find pleasant furnished rooms, good board; privilege of parlor, etc.

220 SOUTH PARK AV.—PARTIES IN search of board in the vicinity of the village will find good rooms, with board, at reasonable rates.

265 MICHIGAN AV.—THREE FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen; private family; terms moderate.

312 COTTAGE GROVE AV.—FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, en suite or single parlor.

350 MICHIGAN AV.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife or two gentlemen.

457 THE LANGHAM, 457 MICHIGAN BOULEVard, corner Twenty-second-st.—Rooms, with board, for transient or permanent boarders.

469 MICHIGAN AV.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, with board, for gentlemen and wife.

499 WABASH AV.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board.

499 MICHIGAN AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-first and Twenty-second-sts.—Rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; private family; terms moderate; reference required.

548 WABASH AV.—AN ENTIRE SUITE OF rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side—Continued.

550 WABASH AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM for gentlemen and wife, with board; also, bath, gas, &c. Day boarders wanted.

566 MICHIGAN AV.—A LARGE FURNISHED front room, for gent and wife or two gents, with board.

608 WABASH AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, furnished or unfurnished rooms; also, large room, for party of gentlemen; room-mate wanted.

609 WABASH AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class table; also, a front single room. Table boarders accommodated.

633 SUMNER-ST.—BOARD AND LODGing for gentlemen; also one unfurnished room with large closet, suitable for a married couple or two gentlemen.

649 WABASH AV.—FURNISHED PARLOR AND bed-room to rent, with board, in first-class house, for two; will rent to visitors in city for short time; party at home.

694 WABASH AV.—SINGLE ROOM, WITH board; first-class accommodations.

746 MICHIGAN AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, for families or single gentlemen.

751 WABASH AV.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished front suits for gentlemen and wife; high first-class table; also room for single gentlemen.

783 MICHIGAN AV.—FRONT ALCOVE room, large and pleasant, to rent, with board; only first-class people need apply. MRS. SHELEY.

809 WABASH AV.—A LARGE FRONT room (two beds), suitable for two gentlemen; also a front, unfurnished room for a married couple; good stabling; first-class table.

830 PRAIRIE AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, a large furnished room on first floor, south front, with hot and cold water in room; also, rooms for gentlemen, one or two in room, as preferred.

880 INDIANA AV, NEAR EIGHTeenth st.—A parlor suite, unfurnished except carpets, and single rooms, furnished, with board. House has all conveniences. Late dinners.

905 MICHIGAN AV.—FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, and one other large room in marble front house, near Twenty-fifth st, with board.

907 MICHIGAN AV.—FRONT SUITE OF furnished rooms to rent, with board, also single room in a private family.

922 MICHIGAN AV.—VERY NICELY FURnished rooms, with board.

977 INDIANA AV., CORNER TWENTY-first st.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and first class board.

1050 MICHIGAN AV.—A NICELY FURnished room, with closet, hot and cold water, to rent with board.

1121 STATE-ST., SOUTH SIDE HOUSE.—Pleasant rooms, with first-class board, at $4 per week. Also, day boarders accommodated.

1206 PRAIRIE AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM with first class board, bath room, closets, etc.; also rooms for two or three gentlemen.

1253 UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, TO two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, in a first-class brown stone front house, with board. Reference required.

1322 WABASH AV.—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations and home comforts for gentlemen and ladies of culture and refinement, in a small private family.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS ON first floor, with first-class board, on Wabash av, north of Twenty-second-st; references exchanged. Address M, Post Office Box 5,966.

BAILEY HOTEL, 653 STATE ST.—A FEW board. Day boarders $4 per week.

DELIANA NOYES, NO. 112—TO RENT, WITH board, two front rooms, one furnished.

SOUTH DEARBORN ST., NO. 61—NEAR Twenty seventh st.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board, in a private family.

THIRD-AV, NO. 22—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH or without board, for gentlemen only. Will be Eastern family, where the comforts of home can be enjoyed.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, with board, in a private family, on Indiana-av, near Twenty-second-st. Address L, 97 East Twenty-second-st.

WABASH-AV.—TWO HANDSOMELY FURnished front suits for gentlemen and wife; high first-class table; also room for single gentlemen.

North Side.

186 OAK-ST., BETWEEN DEARBORN AND State.—Boarders wanted.

512 NORTH DEARBORN ST.—2 OR 3 GENtlemen, or gentleman and wife, can find pleasant rooms and board.

618 LARRABEE-ST., NORTH SIDE—TWO respectable young ladies can be accommodated withboard in a private family. Street cars, within convenient distance.

COMFORTS OF A HOME AND BOARD WITH a small, quiet family on Belden-av, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also, transient rooms. Terms moderate. Address O 49 Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

A SPLENDID SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS with board to gentleman at $5 apiece. Address, Monday, H 8, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, in private family, south part of State-st. Address X 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN BOARDING OR PRIVATE HOUSE, on South Side, south of Sixteenth st, single room and good board. Address V 39, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM AND BOARD AT $5 PER week, for two young men, on Wabash or Michigan-avs, north of Nineteenth st; room to be furnished and pleasantly located. Address I 58, Tribune branch office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no other boarders, by a gentleman of city. Address or call, MAURER & SCHWAB, 46 Wabash-av, Room 5.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY TWO young gentlemen; a family where there are young ladies preferred; must not be over 15 minutes' walk from Washington-st. Inquire, Address 37 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD by a gentleman. Address by mail P. A. W. 76 Market-st.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AND pleasant location on south or west side, near steam cars, by a gentleman with his wife, for 10 months old; one large, furnished front room, and room for servant girl or same to board with them; house with all modern conveniences. Address, with terms and locality, G 97, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MYSELF, WIFE AND TWO daughters; or one, on the avenues south of Twelfth st. would like front alcove room and one other room on first floor; must be private family; must be first class. Address S, 146 West Madison-st.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, at one child 4 years old in a private family where kindness and good cooking are the chief attractions; will furnish our own rooms. Address, stating terms, Z 3, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE, BY A YOUNG LADY who is employed during the day; wishes to room alone. Address D 96, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN a private family, or three unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; south side preferred. Address, stating terms, and where can be seen, Z 4, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN IN A PRIvate family on West Side, convenient to boat-house. Address W 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—PLEASANT BOARDING PLACE RElatives, for two gentlemen and Douglas place, 3 rooms for a family of five; no small children. Address with particulars, Z 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY wishes partial board and small room in a highly respectable family, private, or where there are few boarders. Location convenient to Union Park. Reference exchanged. Address M 59, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, for self gentleman and wife, in private family of Twenty-second-st. Address, with terms, R N, care of Tribune.

BOARD AND ROOM FOR YOUNG LADY IN private family, South Side; terms must be reasonable. Address Z 21, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM AT REASONABLE rates, for widow lady and son 14 years old, east of State, between Eighteenth-sts and Eighteenth-st; will be permanent. Address V 29, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN ON THE South Side, south of Twenty-second st. Address G 67, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LARGE FURNISHED ROOM OR suite, for self and wife and child of 4 years; will pay a reasonable rate, but no fancy prices; West Side preferred. Address, stating terms per month, including fuel, V 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A private family, where there are no other boarders. Address Z 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A MODERN BUILT HOUSE ON the West Side, good board and nicely furnished rooms for gentleman and child, 6 years old. Address F C, 45 South Canal st.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND child; a furnished or unfurnished (except carpets) room, with first-class board, on South Side. Address, giving terms and location, Z 30 Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN, HIS TWO daughters and son in a private family. Quincy or Jackson-sts preferred. Terms reasonable. Address W 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtleman and wife. Private family and West Side preferred. Must be within 10 minutes' walk of State. Address, giving terms, O 81, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, in west of Halsted and south of Madison-sts; with or without furniture. Address, stating terms, with full particulars, Z 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—GOOD BOARD WITH TWO FRONT rooms, Private family preferred, on north or West side. By gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, Z 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, for self and gentleman and wife, in private family on West Side; convenient to Park; terms must be reasonable. Address, with full particulars, Z 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—A LADY WHO HAS RECENTLY lost her husband wishes to board with a family where there are few boarders; will pay a fair price. Address Z 27, Tribune office.

BOARD—ONE LARGE FRONT UNFURNISHED room, with board, for gentleman and wife, on West Side, south of Twenty-second-st. Address, with terms, Z 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—ONE ROOM FOR 10 GENTLEMEN, and board for self, wife, and boy 7 years old. Rooms must be large and heated. Address with terms, Z 32, A. H., care Jones of Cutlers, 109 West Randolph-st.

BOARD—WANTED BY TWO LADIES WHO like a grand flirt a day, location between Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts, State and Indiana avs. Terms must be reasonable. References exchanged. Address with particulars, H, U. S. Express office.

BOARD AND ROOM FOR YOUNG LADY IN private family, South Side; terms must be reasonable. Address Z 21, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM AT REASONABLE rates, for widow lady and son 14 years old, east of State, between Eighteenth-sts and Eighteenth-st; will be permanent. Address V 29, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN ON THE South Side, south of Twenty-second st. Address G 67, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LARGE FURNISHED ROOM OR suite, for self and wife and child of 4 years; will pay a reasonable rate, but no fancy prices; West Side preferred. Address, stating terms per month, including fuel, V 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A private family, where there are no other boarders. Address Z 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A MODERN BUILT HOUSE ON the West Side, good board and nicely furnished rooms for gentleman and child, 6 years old. Address F C, 45 South Canal st.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND child; a furnished or unfurnished (except carpets) room, with first-class board, on South Side. Address, giving terms and location, Z 30 Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN, HIS TWO daughters and son in a private family. Quincy or Jackson-sts preferred. Terms reasonable. Address W 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtleman and wife. Private family and West Side preferred. Must be within 10 minutes' walk of State. Address, giving terms, O 81, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, in west of Halsted and south of Madison-sts; with or without furniture. Address, stating terms, with full particulars, Z 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—GOOD BOARD WITH TWO FRONT rooms, Private family preferred, on north or West side. By gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, Z 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, for self

REAL ESTATE.

Aspects With Which Fall Business Opens.

Our Summer Suburbs and Resorts.

General Building and Rental Matters.

Sales of Acre Property, North, West, and South.

Movements of Property-Owners---Renters' Accommodations---New Boulevards.

The wonderful summer of the Great Rebuilding has come to an end, and, though it has been throughout a period of unexampled activity, the arrival of autumn promises to bring its usual increase of improvement in the full resumption of the machinery of business, on the general return from the summer hegira. Multitudes of our citizens have taken no vacation at all this year, in the pressure of rebuilding enterprises, but even their sales have shown quite their usual percentage, even from the absence of many of the big operators who have been content to wait for what all confidently expect, a very fall. Of this there is every indication, and the promise is part and parcel of the same expectation which has attended the work of restoration of our burned districts. If the latter is what we are not, everything; if it is prudent to accomplish in two seasons the task assigned even by the most sanguine to a period of not less than ten years, the former is sure to follow. In other words, if we are to occupy and fill the city we have now largely rebuilt, the other demand is genuine. The borders are none too large for this centre. One thing deserves to be fully noted and weighed as the effect of the fire, and, we believe, that the more carefully it is studied, the more plainly it will appear. Now, for the first time in the history of our city, and more strikingly than was ever illustrated in any other city, our whole plat is laid out and waiting for improvement, with the proper facilities offered to design and secure the improvements so decreed. In the centre of the city all shabbiness and tokens of neglect and indecent growth have disappeared. Property owners know better what to do with their property, and what are the conditions to make it available growth of the city, than was ever before possible. The great governmental establishments, the newspaper establishments, the public offices, the wholesale and retail districts, and the great hotels, have established their first-class distances and grades for the next three years, which will be in this next generation "a floating away. The fire has made this possible, and rebuilding has secured it. Happily, in this matter, there is no room to fight in the face of Nature. The great natural centre of Chicago is the point to which the three great divisions of the city are most easily contiguous, and the upper part of the South Division stands, as strictly as it did thirty years ago, the heart of Chicago.

Equally true is it that the character of our environs has been matured and fixed by our Park and boulevard system, that sweeps a broad circuit from the north shore to the south shore, establishing a continuous belt of residence property of all the various grades, according to location. Within this circle is Chicago, with an area large enough for all the requirements of the great city that is to be, with an equally striking division and assignment of uses and destinations of neighborhoods, and their uses rapidly being decreed by the varied facilities of transit, by the parks and rivers as centres and facilities. There are now few localities and actually no large neighborhoods in the whole plat, from one end to the other, of South Chicago and westward to the Park, where a moderate shrewdness and foresight cannot detect the general character of the future of the property. We can believe this will fast to be appreciated and welcomed by all who have faith in our own real estate. Beyond this it is only a question of rate of growth of population, and we have always had enough of that. Of the 500,000 here at present, St. Louis is inevitably destined to be Philadelphia to our New York, and so we give our neighbor so take the suggestion hope and every over it. It will grow and keep on growing surprisingly true, whether she likes it or no; such is destiny.

SUMMER RESORTS.

We cannot let our Chicago summer travellers come back this season without calling their attention to the apparently great changes that they have found at the watering-places they have by thousands. Every one of these resorts has been the benefit of the fact. Geneva Oconomowoc, Waukesha, Madison, Green Bay, Menominee, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha lake shore points, have received a large accession of visitors, and the loss of Eastern mountain and sea-side resorts. The investment is genuine, and that the experience will bear fruit in the future is shown in numerous points named. In Geneva, for instance, no less than [illegible] are being planned among those of owners. A party of Chicago operators have bought 150 acres adjoining the village, and will improve and sell in lots and smaller purchases in Madison, Milwaukee, and other points, have responded to the same impulse. Operations on a still larger scale in Michigan, are now at several seasons' growth, with a growing appreciation of their advantages. Another summer's experience is gained by any thus is answered fully given to all who enjoy our summer influences at home, and the fact that the summer in the case or the either of the summer caravanseries at Hyde Park, Lake Forest, Riverside and other points, cottages are being built or boarding in our suburban towns. These are all facts that bear on the question of the future of real estate. Every summer experience is gained by any one who has ever attended a similar town or country. All this time the sojourning population of Chicago are opening the seat of the greatest delight.

Under the circumstances together, of letting the eye rest upon which we shall invite our neighbors to come in and look presently of our ample country, and the investment in new and ample country, and the investment in new and ample country, and of homes for the increasing population of New York. Hardly [illegible] we are glad of homes for the increasing population of New York. Hardly [illegible] we are glad of homes for the increasing population of New York. Hardly [illegible] until every thrifty workingman in Chicago has a home and of his own, we have the right to be glad of the excitement and activity which the vicinity offers summer attractions that will keep our own population at home and call around it crowds of visitors from the north, as the demand develops the supply of all health and pleasure-seekers can desire.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

With a quiet market universally reported, rents is dear, and prices for 1872 are higher than ever before, and prices for 1872 are higher than ever before, and prices slower by reason of purchases have repaid handsomely by reason of purchases have repaid handsomely by [illegible] of investment in the city. The general development of the plan of our growth, above briefly referred to, has made holders of large tracts, and [illegible] liberal and earnest in bringing forward the exposition of their property, in the making of accessibility, and [illegible] of other features that go to make up desirableness.

NORTH OF LINCOLN PARK.

The [illegible] Lake View is to be completed in a few days, and in its effect on the property already established what to a stranger degree, [illegible] of the [illegible] ville a number of residences of the new class are to be built next season.

WEST SIDE OPERATIONS

by taking shape and form, and fully confirm previous rumors as to the strength and [illegible] of the movement. Within a few days [illegible] transactions of a very extensive quarter. Two millions of a quarter of dollars are pledged to the enterprise, and [illegible] to be invested to 200 feet, and extended westward far into what is now unbroken prairie. Other parties are moving for a [illegible] of their lands, and intend to open at the extension of Fulton street, with one block of 200 feet. Both these park betterment. [illegible] they are determined to [illegible] great movements [illegible] consider from experience [illegible] city limits, how nearly impossible it is to [illegible] and beautify a street [illegible] validating improvements even of the humblest character once begun. As to the [illegible] of these movements, we shall find out and see for yourself how fast the buildings are encroaching upon the open spaces. At least two [illegible] will be built in the summer, freshly dotted, and in [illegible] scattered, with the homes of the [illegible] which are the worst in the city, they also found this kind of food used; the horses were all poor, some of them in a wretched condition. They weighed the feed, and found there were but [illegible] allowed each horse per day, the [illegible] being composed of cut prairie hay, bran, old leaves, the above described compound, and other vile stuff, mixed with water. It was decided that this food was [illegible] a speck of good oats. A hard worked horse should have at least three pecks of oats a day. The horses were also hungry that day, for they had their bedding, consisting of cob-shavings and manure, and never leave anything in their manger. Each horse has to make [illegible] miles per day; the route is over three miles long, making altogether about eighteen miles a day, and carrying loads of from [illegible] tons.

At the Clinton street stables they found the most dilapidated lot of old horses that can possibly be discovered this side of New York. Hardly any of these being able to stand on more than three legs. These horses are used for the heaviest loads. These horses are not fed enough only, as the inspectors are ashamed to exhibit them to the public case in day time.

It is the intention of the Illinois Humane Society to prosecute the parties in the Courts, and secure, if it is in their power, a better and more humane treatment of these poor animals. The Society will also try to stop the Railroad Companies from overcrowding their cars as soon as they can furnish the evidence. And it is hereafter to be furnished can furnish the evidence. And it is hereafter to be furnished can furnish the evidence. And it is hereafter to be furnished

The Chicago Tribune.

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Sunday Morning, September 1, 1872.

THE COWARDS IN POLITICS.

One of the marked features of the present political campaign is the large number of voters "on the fence," ready to jump down on either side and declare for the winning candidate. Let them be thoroughly convinced that one or the other is likely to be successful, and they will all swear that they were for him from the beginning. These doubtful voters are more numerous this year in the Republican than in the Democratic ranks (it was different four years ago), and are more generally of native than of foreign birth. The average German voter is a man of fixed opinions, and he would as soon vote in the minority as in the majority. Numbers are nothing to him. The average Irish voter is a Democrat, and he follows the party flag without much regard to platforms or candidates. The average American voter, provided there be no great principle like the slavery question at stake, loves to be on the winning side. There are probably from ten to twenty thousand of this class in each of the large States of the North, who are greatly perplexed at the present moment to know whether Greeley or Grant has the better chance of election, and who would throw up their hats with one accord for either, and for one as willingly as the other. To this class it is impossible to address any argument but the argument of success. They are deaf to the condition of the plundered and carpet-bag-ridden South, on the one hand, and to the fact that Greeley signed Jeff. Davis' bail-bond, on the other. They care nothing for the pilferings of Hartranft in Pennsylvania, or the grand larceny of the Republican candidates in South Carolina. It makes no difference to them whether Tom Murphy gave Grant a cottage at Long Branch, and got the New York Collectorship in return for it, or not. What concerns them is, Who's ahead? There are probably a quarter of a million of this class of voters in the whole country.

There is another class, as little entitled to respect, who vote for one or other of the two candidates lest they be called renegades, or turncoats, or traitors. With them, a political party is a species of social organization. To vote the regular ticket, no matter what it represents, is to be in good society. To "bolt" is to cast off one's moorings and go drifting seaward in a dark night. The present needs of the country give them as little concern as they give the other class, who are peering into the future to see who's ahead. If you tell them they are governed by an army of office-holders paid by taxes collected from their own pockets, that is the very thing they prefer; it is so much easier to be governed by somebody than to govern one's self. They have no sympathy for an inspiring example like that of Carl Schurz. A leader, an agitator, a promoter of new ideas, is to them a disturber of the peace. The old Whig party contained several hundred thousand of these creatures of habit, who clung to the name long after the party itself had ceased to hold conventions or make nominations. Some of these unhappy specimens can be found to-day.

Moral cowardice is the characteristic of both these classes. The man who strives to be on the winning side rather than on the right side, or what he conceives to be the right side, is a moral and political coward. The man who fears to change his political associations lest somebody shall point a finger at him, or some newspaper call him a renegade, is likewise a moral and political coward, fit to become the tool of bad and designing men, sure to become so in the end, and, therefore, a real danger to society. As a rule, he takes no part in conventions, has no interest in nominations, leaves all that to "the party,"—that is, to those who make politics a trade. The idlers and vagabonds are not slow in perceiving this. They spare him the trouble of attending the conventions. They do everything for him, even to printing the tickets in such a way that he can't scratch it if he wants to. They only require that he shall come to the polls once a year and sustain the party, to-wit: themselves. And, in return for this, they will stand between him and the danger, which might otherwise threaten him, of being pointed at as a renegade by some loafer, or called a Benedict Arnold by some dead-beat newspaper.

That every citizen should make up his own mind, carefully and dispassionately, and decide for himself at each election which party and which candidate represents the highest good, and which promises to best subserve the present needs of the country,—not which one is most likely to be elected; not which one is the regular ticket,—is too plain for argument. The friends and supporters of the Liberal movement ask nothing but this. If the people really think, without reference to old party jargon, that it is best to keep the South still longer under the harrow, let them say so deliberately. If they think that the present Civil Service system is a pleasant and useful contrivance, conducive to the freedom of elections, let them say so when they come to vote. But let them banish from their thoughts, as unworthy of freemen, the base and cowardly idea of voting with one side or the other because it is the strongest, and the equally base and cowardly idea of acting with one or the other because they are been in the habit of doing so, and because if they do not somebody will blackguard them.

SCHOOL-OPENING.

To-morrow, the boys and girls of Chicago will resume their attendance at school. The holiday which, last June, looked so long and inexhaustible in the future, expires to-day; to-morrow, the spelling-book and the grammar, the arithmetic and the reader, will demand attention. There will be commotion among the little people. Fifty thousand of them, of all ages from 6 to 15 years, will start out in the morning to their various schools. What an excitement it will be to meet the comrades of last year, and to compare notes and relate the extraordinary things that have occurred; to each since the schools broke up last June! What stories of fishing and hunting, and all true, too! What splendid times they will tell of, and what unprecedented pleasure they will describe! Then, too, will be the meeting of teachers and pupils who have not seen each other for nearly three months.

Even among these little people the sad realities of life will intervene to modify the scene of pleasure. Faces that were bright and familiar last year will be missed at this opening, and tearful eyes will tell the story of loved ones called away from earth, from its pleasures and its cares. Long and loud will be the exchange of experience. It will soon be made known how this boy, who was so loved last year, has had to go to work to help support his mother; how this little girl is kept at home to nurse a younger sister; how another boy has moved off with his parents to the "West;" another gone to learn a trade; another got a place in a store; and possibly how the bad boy of the school has wound up in the Reformatory. Among the larger pupils there will be other and warmer confidences to relate. How the budding belles will tell of the "handsome fellows" each met and played croquet with during the vacation, and what "he" said of her, and what she thought of "him." Sweet are the confidences of youth! Happy are the school-days, with all their associations! How vividly do they impress themselves upon the human mind! Though men and women may forget all else, the happiness and sorrows of the school-room, the loves and the strifes of school-days, are remembered to the last.

It will be a sight worth seeing to attend one of the larger schools to-morrow morning, and witness the reassem bling, after three months' separation, of 1,200 to 1,500 children. It is a sight to be remembered. For an hour before the opening of the school, the children pour into the inclosure from every direction. They come in groups, and each arrival is hailed with cheers that would do honor to a mass meeting. Then the greetings, the references to the past, and the cheerful anticipations for the coming year! All over the city, these processions of boys and girls, the future men and women of Chicago, the voters and the mothers of the future, will take place to-morrow. From every depot will leave boys and girls for distant colleges and boarding-schools. The campaign in pursuit of knowledge will begin with September. When it is remembered that the same thing will be going on all over the United States, and that the children of the country—of the rich and the poor, the white and the black—will turn out to-morrow for the school, it will be conceded that the first Monday in September is entitled to be ranked among the important anniversaries of the land.

WIFE-BEATING.

A London paper of Aug. 16 contains what is called an "unusual" occurrence for that city, being the arrest and trial on the same day of three men for beating their wives. The Court convicted them all. The Judge, in order, as he said, to prevent a defeat of the ends of justice by having the wives, either voluntarily or by coercion, raise the amount of the fines, and thus release their brutal husbands, sentenced each of the men to four months' imprisonment at hard labor, with a requirement that at the end of that time they should give bail for their good behavior, and remain committed until the bail was given.

In the Police Courts of Chicago there is hardly a day when there is not at least one case, and often several, of men guilty of wife-whipping. The whippings are generally of the severest kind,—such as a natural coward always inflicts upon a person unable to resist him. It is a remarkable fact that the men who beat their wives rarely, if ever, engage in a fight with any one else. They have all the brutality and the combativeness of other rowdies and ruffians, but lack the courage to attack a person of ordinary strength. In their wives they find victims upon whom to expend their wrath and their blows. A man of this kind is encouraged in this, perhaps the meanest form of ruffianism, by the knowledge or the expectation that the wife will not dare to have him arrested, or, if he be arrested, that she will not prosecute him, or, in case of his conviction, will importune and obtain his release. That this expectation is well founded is shown by the fact that, of all the husbands convicted of beating their wives in this city during the last twenty years, there are not half-a-dozen instances where the victim has not appealed to the public authorities for the release of the brute, of where she has not devoted her own earnings to pay his fine.

The plea invariably made in the case is, that the man was drunk when he committed the crime; that the woman has a family; that the earnings of the man are needed for their support; and that, deprived of that support, the punishment falls in fact upon the wife. To this appeal, the various persons in authority invariably yield, and the wife beater, after a few hours' imprisonment, is discharged and at full liberty to repeat the crime,—a liberty he is certain to exercise at the first favorable opportunity.

The question which addresses itself to the public is, Does not this policy of the public authorities encourage the crime? Is the invariable plea made by the wife a sound one? That the husband is drunk when he beats the wife is generally true; but this fact is no extenuation, but an aggravation, of the crime. He gets drunk in order to get physical courage enough to whip a woman, and that woman his wife and the mother of his children. It is even true that to imprison the husband deprives the family of the support obtained from his earnings; but, while to imprison him four months would be a hardship to his wife and family, it would be a merciful protection to hundreds of other wives and families. Each time a wife-beater is pardoned out of the Bridewell, it is a further notice that wife-beating is not a punishable offence, and every unfortunate woman who has a brutal husband is exposed to his ruffianism. It is, in fact, an encouragement to wife-beaters. But how would the rule work if reversed? If the Mayor, instead of issuing a pardon, as a matter of course, to a wife-whipper, would refuse to do so, and should insist that such convicts should remain at labor in the Bridewell for 90 days, it would have an immediate effect. It would stop the business very quickly. It might be a hardship to two or three wives, but it would be a blessing to hundreds of other wives. Instead of having eight or ten wives beaten every week, the number would be considerably reduced, and the wretch who served out his imprisonment would not repeat the crime, which he now invariably does. It is a question whether a plea for pardon, founded upon temporary relief of one family, and which subjects hundreds of other families to infamous treatment, is entitled to favor.

The English Judge took probably the true course. He did not fine the men, because the wives would be compelled to raise the money to pay the fine; he sentenced the men to imprisonment at hard labor, from which there was no release except by a pardon issued from the Crown. Wife-whipping is the meanest crime known to civilization. It betrays the lowest instincts. If brands the man who commits it as a coward as well as a ruffian, and such a man is entitled to neither sympathy nor other consideration. He should be punished by the longest term of imprisonment allowed by law, and no one, for any cause, should interpose to shield him. The crime is constantly recurring in this city. It is disgraceful to society, and disgraceful to the administration of the law, which, through mistaken lenity, encourages and protects it. It is to be hoped that the old policy of letting these men go free, which has prevailed so long, will now be reversed; and that a fair trial will be given to the other policy, of rigorously punishing every wife-beater, and keeping him in the Bridewell until he has served out his last day. It is possible that a change of policy will have some effect in breaking up this disgraceful crime.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The opera season for 1872-'73 promises well. Messrs. Jarrett and Maretzek, who will manage the Lucca-Kellogg troupe, have just issued their first pronunciamento, and it is full of glad tidings, which will reach us in fruition next spring. The pronunciamento bears the signature of the indomitable Max Maretzek, who comes up smiling to his twenty-fifth operatic round. He reviews the whole field, from the time when he "laid the corner-stone of the Lyric Temple in 1848," to the present. Empty as his pockets are, he no less cheerfully sings the praises of Sontag, Alboni, Bosio, Steffanoni, Laborde, Gazzaniga, Lagrange, Frezzolini, Medori, Carozzi-Zucchi, Paredi, Gassier, and others whom he has introduced to the public, to their glory and his impecuniosity. He speaks rather sadly of "the crude soil" which he broke, twenty-four years ago, in which Thomas, Bergmann, the Strakosches, Grau, and Ullmann have since reaped such abundant harvests; but he does not despair. Great genius is always content to wait, and Max, in his mill with fortune, seems destined now to win. In a few months' separation, of 1,200 to 1,500 children. It is a sight to be remembered. For an hour before the opening of the school, the children pour into the inclosure from every direction. They come in groups, and each arrival is hailed with cheers that would do honor to a mass meeting. Then the greetings, the references to the past, and the cheerful anticipations for the coming year! All over the city, these processions of boys and girls, the future men and women of Chicago, the voters and the mothers of the future, will take place to-morrow. From every depot will leave boys and girls for distant colleges and boarding-schools. The campaign in pursuit of knowledge will begin with September. When it is remembered that the same thing will be going on all over the United States, and that the children of the country—of the rich and the poor, the white and the black—will turn out to-morrow for the school, it will be conceded that the first Monday in September is entitled to be ranked among the important anniversaries of the land.

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The English Judge took probably the true course. He did not fine the men, because the wives would be compelled to raise the money to pay the fine; he sentenced the men to imprisonment at hard labor, from which there was no release except by a pardon issued from the Crown. Wife-whipping is the meanest crime known to civilization. It betrays the lowest instincts. If brands the man who commits it as a coward as well as a ruffian, and such a man is entitled to neither sympathy nor other consideration. He should be punished by the longest term of imprisonment allowed by law, and no one, for any cause, should interpose to shield him. The crime is constantly recurring in this city. It is disgraceful to society, and disgraceful to the administration of the law, which, through mistaken lenity, encourages and protects it. It is to be hoped that the old policy of letting these men go free, which has prevailed so long, will now be reversed; and that a fair trial will be given to the other policy, of rigorously punishing every wife-beater, and keeping him in the Bridewell

than the beauties of Nature. They kept pulling down the blinds, and they "sprawled, writhed, and tossed." Then Ruskin was continually shocked by the manner which their frocks had "of coming vaguely open at the backs as they stretched or wriggled." Lastly, these atrocious young creatures, who probably hailed from Chicago, were continually grinding up white sugar into lemons, until "every fibre was in a treacly pulp, and this detestable and dyspeptic compound they sucked." Over this frightful exhibition of girlish depravity Ruskin preaches the following sermon: "Here they were, specimens of the utmost which the money and invention of the nineteenth century could produce in maidenhood; children of its most progressive race, enjoying the full advantage of political liberty, of enlightened philosophical education, of cheap pilfered literature, and of luxury at any cost."

Now, if Ruskin had had but a single grain of common sense permeating his fussy, æsthetic nature, he might have saved himself from an exhibition of nonsense and bad temper, which is much more ridiculous than these young girls' performances. If Araminta and Arethusa, as is highly probable, had never heard of Portia, why should they take any interest in that renowned heiress; and why should they not, like Portia, "be aweary of this great world"? What possible interest could these two girls, who are destined to marry as mamma chooses, and lead good easy lives with some nobody who has plenty of money, have in the love-sick Juliet? And why should Petrarch have any charms for them? Petrarch wasn't a nice young man. He couldn't dance the German. He didn't wear colored neck-ties. He never bet on horse-races. He never figured in a wheat-corner. He couldn't hold a lady's fan in Grecian fashion. He never gave tone to society. He couldn't sing tenor. He didn't go to the opera, and was dreadfully reckless about his hair and clothes. He was of no possible account whatever, except for writing sonnets to Laura, who didn't move in good society. Why, then, should they have any interest in or recognize such common people? If Ruskin had had any philosophy in his composition, he would have thanked his stars that the two American girls didn't do anything worse than to sprawl about so that their frocks gaped open behind, and eat lemon and sugar. That does not include half the dire possibilities of which an American girl travelling from Venice to Verona is capable. He should have thanked his stars that they didn't get off the train and go to Portia's, and insist upon staying a fortnight or so with the present occupants of the late Mrs. Bassanio's villa; that they didn't make a picnic to Juliet's tomb, and leave nutshells and hairpins in the grass; and take a run over to Petrarch's, and insist upon an introduction to him and Laura, and borrow his sonnets to carry off as relics. There is one thing that not a few Americans will regret, and that is, that the two dear creatures didn't know that Ruskin was to say these disagreeable, ill-natured things, so that they could have made it a little warm and lively for the old gentleman before they parted company. They would have taken the æsthetic starch out of him to a degree so complete that he wouldn't have cared a fig for "exquisite midsummer sunshine with lone rays," whatever they are, "glancing through vine-leaves," for a long time to come, and would gladly have taken to lemon and sugar, or any other compound which would have corrected the acidity of two rampant American girls. From a general standpoint, the whole case is a sad one, however, as it only tends to show that Mr. Ruskin's days of usefulness are over, and that he has lapsed into a second childhood of peevish fretfulness. The saddest words he has ever uttered are contained in his recent remark: "I am a fretful, discontented, tired old man." And yet no English art-writer will be held in more pleasant remembrance.

RUSKIN AS A GRUMBLER.

John Ruskin, the art critic and material philosopher, discovers a new grievance about as regularly as the astronomers discover new planets, and the catalogue of them is fully as numerous and much more ridiculous. There was a time when Ruskin was an optimist, and nothing could be so bad but that it was for the best. His imagination invested everything in earth, air, and heaven with the most roseate of tints. All skies were Italian. He saw beauty everywhere, and he wrote about it in such a glowing way, that even the unskilled in art read his books for the sake of their delightful prose-poetry. Even school-girls waded through the technique for the sake of the pet passages, and marked them doubly and trebly, wrote them in scrap-books, and sent them to friends. He was the high-priest of the Good, the True, and the Beautiful, and he sold his art-precepts and dogmas as Thackeray's burlesque Bulwerite sold figs and grapes, mixed with equal quantities of Byron and Shelley, to the dull girl of Cheapside. But a change has come over Mr. Ruskin within the past two or three years. Nothing suits him any longer. He never takes his pen now but to find fault. He is the universal grumbler of the period, without anything manly in his grumbling. If he were a sturdy, good-natured hater, like Carlyle, who could pronounce all mankind fools, and not take the trouble to except himself, one could admire him; but he is nothing of that sort. He is simply a garrulous, fussy, scolding old woman, fretting himself over trifles, and venting his spleen on steamboats, locomotives, factory-chimneys, workingmen, children, and other necessities. If a steamboat could stop and appreciate a lovely bit of landscape; if a locomotive wouldn't whistle, and get greasy, and draw unæsthetic freight; if factory-chimneys wouldn't smoke and grow grimy; if workingmen wouldn't wear blouses, carry dinner-pails, and get covered with paint, and mortar, and brick-dust; and if children would cease being children, and be cherubs, modelled after Canova's lines,—he would be satisfied. But, owing to the eternal fitness of things, all this is simply impossible; and so Ruskin frets, and fusses, and, like a garrulous old beldame, inflicts his silly prattle upon a public which has been accustomed to look for better thing s from him.

Ruskin's latest complaint is of two American girls, of about 15 and 18, who were travelling companions with him recently from Venice to Verona, in the case of their father and mother,—"people of that class which has lately made so much money suddenly and does not know what to do with it." Ruskin says they were travelling through a district "which, if any in the world, should touch the hearts and delight the eyes of young girls." There were "Portia's villa, perhaps in sight upon the Brenta; Juliet's tomb to be visited in the evening; blue against the southern sky the hills of Petrarch's home. Exquisite midsummer sunshine, with lone rays, glanced through the vine leaves; all the Alps were clear, from the Lake of Garda to C...ore and to farthest Tyrol." Ruskin, it is to be presumed, was enjoying these things, for he spatters through column after column against these two dear creatures because they didn't seem to enjoy them, but, on the other hand, "by infinite self-indulgence had reduced themselves to two pieces of white putty that could feel pain." They were more concerned about the flies and the dust

Moncure D. Conway is charmed with the preaching he hears from the village pulpits of France. He urges American students of theology to "devote half their time abroad in listening to the French Catholic preachers, and studying the most effective pulpit style in the world." The fact that the sermons are always spoken, never read, is one cause of their power; but greater than this, according to Mr. Conway, is the system of rotation, by which almost every Sunday is signalized by the advent of a new minister. When we become sufficiently intelligent to entirely separate pastoral and ministerial work, giving the first to deacons, etc., and the second to graduates in theology, it will be quite possible to put this principle of pulpit-rotation into play. No political orator could draw audiences, from week to week, in the same place; but he can stump a State and be eagerly listened to everywhere he goes. If this is true in politics, it is true in religion, about which the average man cares a great deal less than he does about the former. If he is to be spurred to a sense of his shortcomings, it must be by eloquent orators, who, like the Apostles, shall spend their lives as peripatetic preachers.

The Speaker of the British House of Commons decided, in the closing days of the last session, that it was out of order for a member to read an essay under pretence of making a speech. A more effectual way of getting rid of bores could scarcely be devised. If a man has anything worth saying, he can write it out, if he chooses, and learn it, so that he can combine the effect of a carefully-prepared argument and an off-hand, earnest delivery. What a trained mind can do in this way is shown by the last speech of Professor Fawcett, the blind member of the House. He spoke for nearly four hours, quoting columns of figures and pages of facts, without a single repetition or hesitation. This business of reading essays carried to an absurd extent in Congress. Every Saturday is given up by the House to the merest buncombe. A dozen members mosseyed their pieces, publish them in the *Globe*, and amaze their constituents. Since most of these efforts are penned by the Bohemian hangers-on at Washington, it is only just that these gentry should be obliged to at least learn their lessons by heart.

Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., is getting a deal of gratuitous advertising of an unpleasant kind. The Trustees have solemnly decided to exclude Cæsar, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Homer, and other heathen authors, from their courses of study, and substitute therefor the "Christian Fathers." We are not in the habit of whiling away leisure hours by the perusal of the ponderous tomes of the "Fathers," but it may not be heretical to say that it requires the eye of credulous faith to see wherein their Latin begins to equal that of any one of the rejected authors. The avowed object of the change is to prevent our tender youth from being led astray by heathen philosophy. It would be difficult to find a loftier morality than that of *De Senectute*, *De Amicitia*, or *De Officiis*, and we believe that the student who is led into debauchery by translating an ode to Venus, or induced to worship Jupiter by reading of Olympus, does not exist. However, this action is the legitimate outgrowth of the theological belief that it is wrong to hear both sides of a question.

Perhaps the need of popular education has never been more pithily put than when Mr. Eaton, National Commissioner of Education, said: "While 300,000 voters, turning from one side to the other, would control a Presidential election, this is one-sixth less than the number of illiterate males entitled to vote." The facts are even worse than this, however. Grant's majority over Seymour was only 334,000, so that a change of 167,000 votes would carry the day. This is less than half the number of illiterate males entitled to vote. Meanwhile, in South Carolina, which contains the most ignorant population of any State, all the free schools were closed months ago, because the appropriations for them had been stolen, to the last cent.

The value of many of the books given by England to our Free Library is greatly increased by their containing the autographs of the authors. This also greatly increases the danger of their mutilation. The average autograph-hunter would see, in the circumstances under which these signatures were writing, only a fresh incentive to stealing them. Such thefts are so easily perpetrated that only accident can detect the offenders. If, by some lucky chance, any such criminal is caught, he should receive the severest possible punishment.

The *Pacific*, a Congregationalist paper of San Francisco, excitedly remarks: "We are afflicted with a new excitement. This time diamonds are humps and rubies are the night bower." Trumps a-rightbower! Can it be that the library of the *Pacific* office contain the "Devil's books?" Do the editors vary the task of composing leaderaton "Total Depravity," or "The Doom of the Lost," or "The Fiery Furnace," by a quiet game of euchre, or a well-fought battle of whist?

POLITICAL.

Two more Grant Electors of, 1868 for Greeley, viz.: General H. Schofield, of Iowa, and E. B. Judson, of New York.

—Two members of the North Carolina Legislature, recently chosen on the Caldwell ticket, have come out for Greeley.

—The Auburn *Advertiser* (Administration) means the fact that Mr. Seward "declines to say a good word for Grant."

—E. D. Mansfield, the "Veteran Observer," says the taxes have been redneed under Grant's Administration. The tariff taxes, for instance, have been reduced from $189,000,000 to $911,000,000! That is the way the taxes have come down.

—The great Republican party—the party of knowledge against ignorance—numbers 16,000 in North Carolina, of which less than 15,000 know how to read or write.

—John M. Wilson, of Indiana, the individual who uttered the Know-Nothing tirade that was attributed to Hon. Henry Wilson, is now writing speeches for Greeley and Brown.—*Brass Collar*.

Now, who is this "John M. Wilson," and where does he hang out in "Indiana?"

—The bad example which proceeds from the White House is faithfully copied in smaller official circles, as witness:

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 29.—Governor Noyes is absent, stumping for Grant. Secretary Sherwood is stumping the Toledo district for Noyes for Congress. State Treasurer Welsh is rusticating in Belmont County. Auditor Williams is rusticating in Bay. Is Illinois all the executive department? School Commissioner Harvey is running the Teachers' Institute in Mercer County. Railroad Commissioner Walcott is rusticating in Cleveland.

—They are always being caught. The Hon. George A. Halsey, this time, a Republican Congressman from New Jersey, has been lately detected in circulating the Blanton Duncan circulars.

—The Athens County (Ohio) *Journal*, a Grant paper, hoists the name of Richard R. Hudson, Liberal candidate for Congress, and publishes a call for a People's Convention to nominate a county ticket. The call is signed by over 900 voters of both parties.

—The Greeleyites of North Carolina have become so demoralized that they have consented to let Caldwell (Republican) take the Gubernatorial Chair without any further opposition.—*Brass Collar*.

The returns of the North Carolina election are to be counted and declared by the Legislature; and not Caldwell himself expects that his apparent majority will survive the test of official scrutiny. Instead of taking, he will leave "the Gubernatorial Chair without any further opposition."

—A private letter from Fayette County, Iowa, says: "The Greeley excitement is increasing very much with us. Last week we were reinforced by the Hon. Allen Bassett, of Bear Grove, in this county, formerly a State Senator in Indiana, and, until a few weeks since, a Radical Grant man."

—The *Upper Des Moines*, sore over its editor's loss of an office, chuckles that Iowa Greeley gained his nomination at a cost of $10,000.—*Cedar Rapids Republican*.

The editor of the Clinton *Herald* (Grant) says these "charges" are so *serious* that, if not promptly met and disproved, Mr. Orr should no longer be a Representative of Iowa in Congress.

—The Hon. Austin Blair, of Michigan, takes the stump in Pennsylvania, this week.

—The Administration has determined to perpetuate itself in power at any cost of the public money and at all hazards of the public tranquility; that the cost of votes shall elect Grant, whether the people elect him or not. Let it come to be believed that the country has not had and may not have a fair election—what then! "What are you going to do about it?"

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* claims 20,000 Liberal majority in Ohio, in October.

—The four tickets in Louisiana, now consolidated into two, are claimed to represent voting constituencies as follows: McEvery, 60,000; Penn, 20,000; total for Greeley, 80,000. Kellogg, 60,000; Pinchback, 15,000; total for Grant, 75,000.

—The obliging operator at Fort Wayne, Indiana, made use of the Associated Press facilities last night to inform us that the speech of the Hon. E. A. Storrs, of Chicago, was a very able and effective one, and that not a point raised by Democratic speakers but was fully answered, while numerous new and convincing Radical arguments had been originated by Mr. Storrs. This is refreshing, and ought to entitle the operator aforesaid to a speedy retirement to the shades of private life.—*St. Louis Times*.

The "obliging operator" is the editor of the Fort Wayne *Gazette*, and Assistant Postmaster, appointed Agent of the Associated Press because the former Agent was "partisan."

It will do no harm to remember that Wendell Phillips, who is just now doing what in him lies to defeat Horace Greeley, did his best to beat Lincoln in 1860, and to beat Grant in 1868. Both Lincoln and Grant were elected in spite of Phillips, and there is every prospect that his opposition to Greeley will have a similar result.

PERSONAL.

Dr. George T. Allen, of Springfield, is ineligible as Medical Manager of the St. Louis Quarantine.

—Rev. H. Sturgeon, of St. Louis, has been appointed one of the Commissioners to examine the Kansas Pacific Railway.

—Mrs. Ellen S. Tapper, of Des Moines, has taken charge of the Bee Department of a prominent New York journal.

—The First Congregational Church of Columbus, Ohio, has extended a call to the Rev. R. G. Hutchins, of Brooklyn, to become its pastor, at a salary of $3,000.

—A second Dr. Howard turns up in the person of Nathan Peake, a New Yorker, "who suffered ten days' imprisonment in Spain, and who proposes to make Amadeus pay for it.

—Professor B.W. McLain, late President of the Upper Iowa University, located in Fayette County, has started on a tour around the world, to be absent a year.

—Ex-Mayor James D. Morrison, of Dayton, Ohio, who was stricken with paralysis two weeks ago, died last Thursday morning, aged 65 years. He weighed 450 pounds.

—Mrs. A. M. Griswold, wife of the Cincinnati "Contributor," has started for Europe, to be present as the guest of her sister, Miss Benson, on the lyric stage, which event will take place shortly at Milan.

—Doctor McElroy, of New York, being about to marry his fourth wife, some one asked his daughter who was going to perform the ceremony. She replied, "I don't know, but I presume it will be Doctor Spring. He generally marries father."

—Colonel Freeman Norvell, late editor of the Detroit *Free Press*, who has accepted the Superintendency of the Spar Mountain Mining Company, in the Upper Peninsula, will soon remove to Marquette.

THE EARLY DAY.

Herding Cattle with Peter Cartwright --Reminiscences of the Late Archibald Clybourne.

The Early Cattle and Provision Trade---Real Estate Matters---Hiram Pearson.

Glimpses of the Old South Market Hall---Ike Cook's "Truth Squshed to Earth," &c.

Fifty Years in the Northwest---Notes of an Useful Life.

In the year 1820, two horseman were scampering after cattle through the woods of Sangamon County. One of them found it a not unfamiliar task. The other was made the sport of refractory steers, until his soul was vexed much, while the value of his services was only lightly held by his companion, who finally broke out as follows: "Upon my word, Elder, if you don't herd sinners better than you do cattle, you will never earn your salt as a preacher." But Peter Cartwright is still alive, full of the years of his notable usefulness in the service of the Great Shepherd; and

ARCHIBALD CLYBOURNE,

who that day set upon a prairie trail to drive his cattle to Chicago, and thence to Fort Winnebago, has only a few days since been missed from his long and honored place on the waning roll of our early settlers, after entering on the *Ninth* year of his residence in the west. At the time of the incident above given, Mr. Clybourne was a Government contractor for the supply of the military posts of Fort Dearborn (Chicago), Mackinaw, Green Bay, and Fort Winnebago, with beef. Peter Cartwright was freshly at work in a field in Central Illinois, where his labors have become world-famous, and where, a few years ago, the great heads of the Methodist denomination bowed in reverent affection by the bedside of the worn veteran, commemorating his semi-centennial. Mr. Clybourne came out of the hills of West Virginia in 1823, and

BEGAN LIFE IN CHICAGO

as an Indian trader. In 1826 he had a store in the woods of the North Division, near where is now Kinzie street, between Clark and LaSalle. It was a busy place during the times of Indian payments, when the silver half dollars passed nightly out of the hands of the aborigines in exchange for Indian goods. And, when the last load was in the log-store, and the tribesmen had drawn off their squalid ranks, it was the trader's province to load up his pack-horses and traffic among the Indian villages. Mr. Clybourne passed a winter or two among the Winnebagoes, at Grand Detour, selling beads, calicoes, blankets, silver brooches, and ear and nose rings, which jewelry the elder Kinzie (Shaubenee) had not yet learned to beat out of goodly coin, in his little shop near where the Lake House once stood.

In 1827, Mr. Clybourne brought his family from Western Virginia, nearly all the way through the wilderness. Between Fort Wayne and Chicago there were but two settlements: McCoy's Mission, in Southern Michigan, and Bates' place, now Ballaytown, Indiana, where old Gabe Bates kept tavern. The next year, Mr. Clybourne secured

THE BEEF CONTRACT

with the United States Government, and entered upon his life as the pioneer in the provision trade of this region. At that time, the present entire State of Wisconsin was all known as Brown County, Michigan Territory, and Green Bay was a village. In Illinois, all the territory of the State north of the Sangamon River was divided between McLean and Jo Daviess Counties.

The new Government contractor was his own purveyor and herdsman. Of hardy constitution and tireless energy, he passed much of his time in the saddle, in the long rides of hundreds of miles across the unbroken prairies of Northern Illinois to the then improving stock-regions of Sangamon, Macoupin, and other counties of the Military Tract, driving cattle to Chicago, herding them near his homestead on the North Branch, and drawing on their numbers to fill his orders at the forts. It was on one of these trips that he bought eight head of cattle of Peter Cartwright, in 1826, as above narrated,—prudently stipulating that the eight dollars per head should only be due payable when the animals were brought into the corral. It was this part of the contract that engaged the attention of the two horsemen upon whom, after the manner of G. P. R. James, we devoted the opening chapter of this sketch. Mr. Clybourne, many years after, paid his respects to the great Methodist, then in the zenith of his power, and with him laughed heartily over the reminiscence of the cattle-chase.

AN EARLY CORNER IN BEEF.

Once, W. S. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, who laid out Sangamon County in 1823, came to Chicago with Clybourne, in charge of a small drove of cattle for the Green Bay post. In crossing the river, one of the cattle rolled over on his side, struggled, went under, and became too water-logged to go forward. The suspicion was something of a certainty that the drowning was no accident, since it transpired that the Chicago real dents outside the posts of all breeds, indulged freely in fresh meat after Clybourne and his drove got out of sight in the North Branch woods, and no one enjoyed the feast more than a half-breed who, in the interest of the Beaubleus, swam under water and twisted the bullock's tail, creating the earliest mixed beef on record. Mr. Clybourne, in those early beef-purchases in Central Illinois, in 1829 and '30, found competition in the supply of

THE GALENA MINERS,

which, for a century and a quarter, since their discovery in 1700 by the Frenchman La Lear, had witnessed no mining operations of importance. The excitement to which we have referred by those who were familiar with it, as intense, and resembling the California fever of our own day. The sparse settlements of Illinois and the West were decimated and depopulated, transiently, if not permanently; for, even if the farmer and his helpers did not go to the Galena region to embark in actual mining, they, with their work-teams, poured thither from all parts of this State, from far below Springfield and the Wabash in the south, to Rock River ferry busy, night and day, with the great hegira that went up with the opening of spring, to haul ore from the shafts to the furnaces, and to the river steamers, and came down in the close of the open season. Hence, after the similitude of the species of fish of that name, which goes up the river in the spring and descends in the fall, Illinois miners were called "Suckers" in those days. This miners' supply, therefore, became a feature of the beef market, but not to an extent to embarrass Mr. Clybourne's operations, who fared well by his contracts, and early began to put on the aspect and promise of stable citizenship. He liked Chicago so well that he

MADE IT HIS HOME,

as he did not hesitate to declare, and he set about making his North Branch farm a home. In 1829,

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We shall exhibit, this week,
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Office, until the close of the present week, at the West Randolph st.; afterward at the College.

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371 Cottage Grove avenue, (Woodland Park, opposite Chicago University) will resume studies Monday, September 2.

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Commences MONDAY, Sept. 2.

D. S. WENTWORTH, Principal.

Englewood, Aug. 19, 1872.

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English, French and German Boarding and Day school for young ladies, now buildings, Fifth avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts., New York. Pupils can be received at Madison ave., near Castle Park. No extra charge for German. Circulars may be had at Messrs. Lee & Walker's, 162 Dearborn-st., Chicago. The next session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 17. Address, until September 1, 9 Lafayette-pl., New York.

Reference, R. J.

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Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York.

FRANCIS C. BARCLAY, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL

AND LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

From New York.	From New York.
Aug. 21	Parthia.....
Aug. 28	Russia.....
Sept. 11	Algeria.....
Sept. 18	Scotia.....

And from Boston every Saturday. Cabin passage, $100 and $120 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steerage passage, $31 currency.

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Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying the United States Mail. For freight or passage apply to H. DRAKE, 31 Hallsteat-av., London; to CAMPBELL & DRAKE, 31 Hallsteat-av., London; to DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to J. B. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

HOTELS.

KUHN'S

EUROPEAN HOTEL

145, 147 & 149 DEARBORN-ST.,

Near Madison, and McVicker's Theatre,

AND

WAGNER & KUHN'S

Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant

In connection with the house.

PROPOSALS.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Sealed proposals for two hundred (200) cars, with the usual fittings of two hundred and fifty lamps, small size, and one hundred and fifty lamps, large size, will be received at the office of the Company, No. 147 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Aug. 26, 1872. JOHN B. ROGERS, Secretary.

WANTED.

Proposals for 700 acres upland prairie hay, to be cut in 1872, delivered on track at Kinzie-st. depot, Chicago, in October next. Also for 500 acres of prairie hay, to be cut in 1873, to be delivered in October next. Address, stating price per ton, C. P. JOHNSON, Chicago.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Aug. 23, 1872.

AMUSEMENTS.

Comparative Failure of the French Drama in Chicago.

"Article 47" Neither a Dramatic Nor a Financial Success.

Miss Dargon's Efforts to Please the Academy Patrons.

G. D. Byron and His "Gigantic California Success."

Coming Events at McVicker's—The Globe Theatre.

Interesting Musical and Dramatic Gossip.

The cheer of the French drama will soon be heard encouraging. After this week we opine that there will be seen upon our boards very few pieces directly or indirectly emanating from the Gallic source. The public has not been such as to encourage their incessant repetition. The latest novelty in that line has been presented at two theatres, without achieving at either marked success. At one theatre it has received the compliment of continued and liberal patronage, because the company was fine, and attractive. A good piece, lacking the merit of novelty, might have proved equally magnetic, probably more so. At the other theatre the representation has been witnessed by fewer spectators, chiefly because it had been forestalled. But in neither case has the unfortunate observer been led to the conclusion that the piece could have been made permanently acceptable to the public without some advantitious aid. The average French drama can only be successful on certain conditions. It must have its scenery, beautiful and handsomely-dressed ladies—more lay figures, many of them may be, but for an Emmet actress to appear in a dress—a few yards of the Union Park Congregational Church, or the Union Park Congregational Church of the place. I need not assure you that I appreciate your kindness in giving me a standing invitation to your pew, and that I shall strive to merit it by such an entertainment on that occasion as will justify both your confidence and mine. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

LOUIS FALK.

ORGAN RECITALS.

The musical public of the West Division will be glad to know that a series of organ recitals will be commenced at the Union Park Congregational Church (at which Mr. Louis Falk is organist) on Saturday afternoon next, to continue through the season.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NEWS.

Four theatres were running in London Aug. 3, at the Strand, the Queen's, the Gaiety, and the Gaiety——Mr. Tom Taylor's drama, "Dead or Alive," is a drama to version of Balzac's novel "Le Colonel Chabert," and is not, in the opinion of the London critic, "at all fit for the stage in the present state of the public mind."——Mr. Charles Fechter is expected in New York this week.....There is no prospect that Adelina Patti will be out of the management for a year to come. Here is something more about her:——Miss. Nilsson and her husband have taken a splendid mansion in the Champs Elysees, lately the same where Patti passed her honeymoon. Her father-in-law, M. Roussard, who is a colonial banker, has, in honor of his son's marriage, given a sumptuous dinner to his clerks, and placed in each of their napkins a present of 100 francs"——The New York World says of "La Roi Carotte," now at the Grand Opera House, that it presents a chaotic fantastic combination of opera bouffe and the pictured splendor of spectacle for the first time in harmonious combination. Mr. Hall has been engaged by Brakoch, and is expected to appear in concert with Carlotta Patti, Mr. Robinson, and probably with the Jane Coombs' Combination, will support Lawrence Barrett in New York this season, in the place of "Julius Cæsar." John Collier, the veteran Irish comedian, will make his first appearance this fall in Baltimore.....Mrs. Scott Siddons' health is not sufficiently restored to allow her to appear in the Academy of Music this season.....Miss Mills, Rehbonz, who lately created such a furore in Havana, has received the most flattering offers from Mexico, but declines to go, as she has engaged to appear in the Opera of "Hamlet."——The accomplished contralto is to appear, about the middle of September, in the character of Woodhull & Claflin be blessed in their right colors. It is an undeniable fact that not long since, having been reported that Victoria Woodhull was active in taking the co-operation of the community in a plan which they have devised to relieve themselves of their surplus wives, the latter, the great composer, has lately taken unto himself the wife of his most intimate friend, the editor of the Paris Figaro, and now dwells with her and her husband in a ménage à trois. Whether Von Bulow was most to blame; her husband was most willing, and the fact that Cosima has children; but she conceived an affection for the composer, and coolly told her husband she would live with him. Hans Von Bulow, her father, the Abbe Liszt, and the transfer was made with the consent of all parties, Madame Wagner, who is also a daughter of Mme. D'Agoult, mistress of Liszt. There were two other children by this connection, and another daughter, who was the wife of Emile Ollivier, Minister of Napoleon.....One of the features of a London theatre is a woman stylled "Sarah" Mc-Kenzie stables. She holds suspended by a cord from her tents two 100-pound balls and at the same time a 200-pound ball in each hand. Two hundred 400-pound cannon and balls it while a round is being fired.....Altogether a remarkable woman, this Sarah McKenzie.

Paris, at the Theatre Francais, they are preparing a revival of Corneille's tragedy "La Mort de Pompee," which promises to be a splendid and expensive costumes and scenery. Duly intends to run the French drama at the Grand Opera House, in connection with the Avenue Theatre. During the coming season he will produce at least four new pieces.....The Opera Comique, Paris, has not done well since the "Reine de Saba" ceased to draw large audiences. The "Roi" continues to draw large audiences at the Theatre.....Fully three thousand people attended the grand concert given in Music Hall in Oswego, N. Y., at which Madame Rudersdorff was one of the principal attractions.....Mr. J. Ford, of Baltimore, chief magician.....Mr. J. J. Ford, The Arabs still continue to draw large audiences at the Italian Opera Troupe, now in November.....Legend to sail in San Francisco in the latter part of September.....The Boston Museum is being greatly renovated previously to the opening, which will take place on the 9th inst. Mrs. Jefferson will play in England. Mr. Joseph Proctor will make his first appearance in Paris in "Don Juan" early this fall.....Mr. Fechter will continue in charge of the Grand Street Theatre, Philadelphia, for the present season.....Mr. Blandell is now to his present position in the Philadelphia people. His reception was exceedingly cordial, and he has already won the best relations somewhere himself and his audiences. But the part of Dubosset was ill-adapted to his peculiar abilities. His manners upon the stage are quiet and prepossessing, but his voice is not strong enough for the tragic. Miss Carespa Rose, Mlle Emma Albani, the tenor Campanini, and the baritone Rosa .....The Yokes Family played their first engagement in this country last week at Baltimore. They return at once to England .....The minstrel troupes of the country are distributed as follows: Sam Sharpley's The Newcombs are in Cincinnati, and will probably stay another week; Maguire's California Minstrels, formerly Emmerson's, are playing an indefinite term at San Francisco; the Georgia Minstrels will be in Louisville, Ky., this week; Wagner's Minstrels performed in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 24th inst.; Sam. Sharpley and George Swaine's New Minstrels will start on the tour of the country about Sept. 1; Hooley's Minstrels were in Milwaukee last week; the Bridgeport, Conn., Minstrels are at present holding forth in that city; Morse & Dixey's Minstrels open in Philadelphia to-morrow evening; Primrose & Myers' Minstrels are in Gloucester, N. J.; Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels open at the Arch Street Opera House, Philadelphia, on the 26th inst.; Dave's Minstrels are in Memphis; Kemble, are at the Olympic Theatre, New York.

....Chanfrau has an eye to the main chance.....He is now in Boston and will remain a series of days, worth on an average $1,000 per acre. Three years ago he purchased the Bowery Theatre. Adams & Lot at the Branch for $1,600, and recently declined an offer of $9,000 for it.....Matilda Heron, Bijou Heron, applied for recognition as the widow of the late Henry Byrne, and asks the Probate Court of San Francisco to allow her $1,000 per month.....The estate, pending the final settlement of the case.....St. Petersburg sets black for every prominent musical attraction. We now have Mme. Mills, Rehbonz, who lately created such a furore in Havana, has received the most flattering offers from Mexico, but declines to go, as she has engaged to appear in the Opera of "Hamlet."——The accomplished contralto is to appear, about the middle of September, in the character of Ophelia in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet," which has been announced for production at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the 9th inst. Mme. Parep

Demons at Midnight.

The Pereda C... Ev'... Detective S... stem.

A Curse... polman Wedding.

Superiority of the Russian Peasant Women Over the Men.

...of Ber...tschef, its Half-Buried Habitations, and its Best Hotel.

The Grain-Fields of Chersonis—How the Russian Peasant Cultivates the Land.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ODESSA, Russia, July 21.

In my last, I spoke of the agricultural resources and of some of the peculiarities of three great Provinces of Volhynia, Podolie, and Kiew; how they were once part and parcel of ancient Poland; and how the Russian Government is now attempting to convert them into true Russian Provinces by all the means which a despotic Government may have at its command. I shall now say something of the no less famous

PROVINCE OF CHERSONIA,

its agricultural resources, and of its commercial capital, Odessa, the metropolis of South Russia, whilom the largest grain-shipping port in the world, and even now surpassed only in this respect by the Queen of the West, our own Chicago.

Leaving Gitomir by the Telega,—which is the name of the little four-wheeled and by-four-horses-abreast drawn Russian diligence, in which two persons have barely room to sit,—we soon passed Syngury, where, but a few days before, I had the satisfaction of teaching some Russian women how to bind on a Marsh Harvester. I must here remark that, like their French sisters,

THE RUSSIAN PEASANT-WOMEN

are not only more industrious than their "lords of creation," but also more agile, and possess quicker perceptive faculties than the men.

The distance between Gitomir and Berdischeff,—the terminus of a little branch of the Odessa and Kiew Railroad,—is about 40 versts, and we should have made it in about two hours; but a terrible thunderstorm overtook us, and made the already-bad-enough roads over the Volhynia prairies almost impassable. Darkness set in, and we had to grope our way through fields of rye, oceans of mud and quagmire, until we reached about midnight, six hours after our departure, the long-coveted station of Berdischeff. To give you a slight notion of how the roads are kept in the great Russian Empire, I will state to you that this road, over which we came at the risk of having our necks broken, or getting drowned in the quagmire, was, before the era of the Odessa and Kiew Railroad,

THE GRAND ARTERY

and main line of communication between these great commercial cities. There is a place on this road where, every spring, the peasants of the neighboring villages lie in wait with their ox-teams to do a big business in pulling out the numberless teams laden with merchandise, or the gaudy equipages of the noblemen that get stuck there. They wait for that propitious season of their exchequer as eagerly as for the harvesting of their grain. I am told that very frequently they have, by their own energy, especially during the night-time, helped Nature to keep their profitable business alive.

I shall—indeed, I can—say but little of

BERDISCHEFF,

It is a very singular city. It is neither Oriental or European, but a mixture of both. It boasts of 80,000 inhabitants, half of whom live under-ground, and 65,000 of whom are Jews. Indeed, Berdischeff contains more than 100,000 inhabitants. The Jews, like all Oriental people, have a peculiar talent for combination; therefore, only doubtful results can be obtained. Furthermore, the Jews in Russia have to pay their taxes and a commuting equivalent for their Christian brethren of honor, until we reach Birsola, a little village on the confines of the Provinces of Chersonia. Here the soil changes to a rich black loam, that makes you think of the rich prairies around Matoon, on the Illinois Central Railroad. As we ride along, our eyes are gladdened by the sight of

BOUNDLESS FIELDS

of the choicest wheat. I am told that, only a few years ago, these vast prairies, now so beautifully covered by a rich and golden harvest, were steppe, and the undying pasture-ground of hungry and vicious-looking Russian wolves. But how different now! As far as the eye can reach, up to the margin of the horizon, you see on your left-hand side nature-covered field, while to your right countless herds of Merinos pasture on the boundless prairies. But the crowning sight of all is the appearance of seventy-five American reapers, all in a line, like so many trained batteries, mowing down the already ripened oats. Where slept Vienna, some two weeks ago, they are now busily cutting in the surrounding country the ripened rye. Here, although farther south than Vienna, the rye, which forms but a small part of the grain raised in Chersonia, is just getting ripe to cut, while it will take yet full two weeks to ripen the wheat. Indeed, in many places, it is yet quite green. There are, however, some excellent spots, where I already saw the wheat in shocks. A great deal of Indian corn is already planted in Chersonia,—not so much, however, as we use to feed our hogs with. Many still told that Bessarabia is the great corn country. I doubt, however, whether it can vie with any of our corn-raising States. Oats are grown on a very large scale, and you can wonder where all the oats go to, for the Russian peasant's horse rarely, if ever, gets any of it. It is driven to or worked all day, and at the end of its day's work it generally gets a little hay, and perhaps some screenings from rye or wheat, and nothing else.

THE CATTLE,

of which there are large herds seen, are of a very poor quality. Now and then one may find, on the farm of some Russian nobleman, admixtures of Swiss or Belgian with Hungarian and Russian, but it is not a single instance of the kind. With the exception of Berdischeff, or anything like it, can be seen. The milking capacity of the Russian cow is also very small. I was on a farm where they milked fifty cows, and the average yield of each cow was not more than one quart. Of course, instead of [illegible] as practiced in this country, the Russian agriculturist is never guilty of it. There are apparently no manures either, for close-by railroads, where coal is cheap, and even abundance of wood, which they have to bring from Podolia to as far east as Odessa.

At first glance, you are made to perceive that this is one of the provinces which, with its immense resources, has contributed largely towards establishing the reputation of Odessa as the

GRANARY OF EUROPE.

With that conviction in your mind, you enter the Queen of the Black Sea, after a journey of 36 hours from Gitomir. It is night, but the Russia, and the immense width of the streets, as well as a peculiar kind of pungent smell, very strongly reminded me of my own dear Chicago, with its scented Bridgeport. As soon as I had sent my luggage safely away, I plunged into the mood of the "Hotel de Paris" (also kept in Russian style—no lodgings unless asked for), and went out hunting for mental food; for, with the exception of the kind CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE, which I found at the house of a Russian in Syngury, I had not seen any newspaper for over two weeks, and consequently had lost the thread of passing events both in Europe and the United States. After a long search, I found a coffee-house on the second floor of a house situated on the boulevard. This place was a kind of

AN OPEN BOARD,

where Russian, Greek, Italian, French, and merchants of almost every nation, met daily, but chiefly after the hours of core the members of the Board of Trade at the Tremont House,—to discuss or close the commercial transactions of the day. The forms of doing business, however, were not of an old date. The late ones, which were Russian, I could not read, so I had to wait until the following day, when I found an independent who, for a trifling consideration, was most awfully mutilated by the censor's brush.

As my space will not permit to do justice to a description of Odessa, I will defer it for my next letter. To-day I will close with some observations on the manner in which the Russian peasant

CULTIVATES THE LAND

which he holds, but which years ago obtained from his former master. As a general rule, the peasant in South Russia owns seldom over 25 or 30 acres, and these he sometimes sells one or two acres of, when fences or any other signs mark the dividing line; still, every one knows the exact limits of his land. In Great Russia there is a kind of communism in the proprietorship of land. The community holds the title of all the land, and gives to every inhabitant a certain parcel to cultivate, so that there can be no quarrels when, every few years the land is changed, so that all may have an equal share in both the good and poor lands. The instruments, with a few exceptions, which the Russian tiller uses, are of most primitive style. The peasant horseboots raises rye for his own use; flax to clothe himself with; sunflowers and linseed to make therefrom the oil he may need. During Lent, barley and other cereals he sells. Like all shiftless farmers, he leaves everything to Nature and chance. He never manures; but seldom plows deeper than a hen would scratch. He does not seldom does he use the harrow. If the crop fails, he pawns everything he has to the Jew, in order to live. Often he will wander away, during a bad harvest, to seek elsewhere the work he cannot find at home. But, during [illegible] harvests, he will do [illegible] for a day's wages, and, even at that price, labor is scarce, and thousands of serfdans and Mennonites come every year from their mountain homes here to assist the cutting of the grain. All grain is cut with the sickle. The use of scythes is exceptional. A peasant would consider it a mortal sin against his religion to employ a machine that would deprive him of his field. Machinery is being used only on the large estates of the noblemen. The harvest with the sickle being of course slow, it generally lasts from six to eight weeks. The yield on the field for about a day or two to dry, as they say; then bound into sheaves of about 40 inches in circumference at the band; and each of those sheaves are put into a cock which they call a "copp." All figuring is being done on the basis of copps, and not on that of any measure.

GYULA.

MY CASTLE.

[illegible] in a wonderful castle,
The floats in the fluid air;
No dank, frowning fortress or bastle,
Its presence is ever so fair.
It gleams in the sunlight of Heaven,
And when the bright orb worlds be-gone
With beauty the blue crown of Even
With the lilac of a rich dawn.

I planned it, and built it, unheeding
The cost, the labor it took;
Or, reckless, of counting or needing
The help of Earth's soul-setting toil;
And I range through its halls and splendid
Old...
The lord of the castle so grand.
Where precious beauties are blended,
As if by some magical hand;

'Tis mine, and I view it to glory;
'Tis mine, and I'm glad it is mine;
For it rises up, story on story,
As if for a fairy world's dwelling;
And I mount to the top of its tower,
When the tempest is sweeping the sky,
And I laugh at the storm's raging power,
And scorn at the lightning's fierce eye.

What mortal besides hath a castle
That doth to the fair azure climb;
Who else sees the elements wrestle,
From a height that's so grand and sublime

The tempest flends never can drive me;
My tower withstands every shock;
The gnomes may disown and deprive me
Of my palace as sure as a rock.

[illegible] my story hath vanished,
All wrecked is my castle so fair;
From the heaven of fancy I am banished,
And my bosom is heavy with care;
But I did it myself. Should I murmur?
And 'tis gone, like a vision or dream,
Well, I'll build now a grander and firmer,
That shall dazzle the sun with its light.

WILLIAM HOBBS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23, 1872.

THOUGHTS.

BY DUFF PORTER.

So far as we are concerned, action is nothing, motive is all.

Persecution and trial hasten the fruitage of Truth.

Man, strange and inconsistent, has always been a study to his reflective fellow-man.

Motive shines like a halo of glory, or hangs like a blighting curse, around every act of life.

If insects offer such ceaseless thanksgiving-songs for their little life of a day, what should we offer for Eternity?

Without courage there can be no truth, and without truth there can be no other virtue.

A broader and truer platform of thought and life has emerged from every night of doubt and gloom.

Out of cloud and darkness, when the earth is full of light and sunshine, is not life.

When we have discovered the motive that actuates a life, we have learned its measure.

Many [illegible] more manhood that is strong and brave enough to do [illegible]

Some days seem to come from nearer Heaven than others,—filled with a sweet[illegible]

One day, at [illegible] through holy [illegible] walked reverently the [illegible] ses before [illegible]

Many [illegible] ous, that seem hardened and lost, only wait for their springtime to show forth the richness and beauty folded within them.

The pale stars, grown white with watching, sink noiselessly away, and the morning awoke when the Dawn touched her eyelids.

Sins of the parents may be visited upon their children, but it is that the sting may strike back into the parents' hearts.

It took thousands of ages to fit the earth for man, and it may take as long to fit man for the earth.

God's graces of blessing are not gathered from the thorns of wrong, nor the figs of his abiding peace from the thistles of evil.

There is a chart showing every harbor in the sea of Life, so that none need be lost or go astray.

There are strings in the harp of every life, though covered with dust, that give out tones when touched by the hand of love.

If we look upon life as a gift of days, one at a time, all its duties can be done, all its burdens borne.

The darkest clouds have grown up from the darkest places, as pure white lilies, full of fragrance, have blossomed on shiny, stagnant waters.

Pain, like a trusty sentinel, guards every avenue leading to the citadel of life, and we are admonished whenever danger approaches.

Domestic Infelicities of the Future King and Queen of Italy.

ROME Letter to Boston Advertiser.

Prince Humbert is not an amiable husband; he is grumpy, sullen, often very snubbing in his manner to his cousin-wife; but he is fond of his boy; and no matter how gruff and disagreeable he may have been during the day, at this twilight hour the presence of his child seems to humanize him. The Princess Marguerite is not a Grisella. She resented her husband's unamiable moods often in their little tiffs are not unfrequent. General Cugia, the chief of Prince Humbert's household, who died so suddenly this winter—on the eleventh day of carbuncle—was invariably as peace-maker between the married cousins.

It is well-known that the marriage of Humbert and Marguerite of Savoy was no love-match, but one of state policy. The Princess, however, is a good wife; she tries to be patient and kind to her sullen husband; to brighten the public interests she even accepts his bad health; and notwithstanding his neglect and indifference she is no flirt. Not a breath of censure, word of gossip, has ever touched her young, fair fame. She does not [illegible] in the [illegible] which would be the victor. [illegible] was sure to take to the marshes, and trample the life out of hundreds of poor frogs. If our Board of Trade be really the representative of the producing interests of the N[illegible]west, it can scarcely afford longer to [illegible] plain duty of taking such steps as will prevent the farmers of this [illegible] being [illegible] by [illegible] from being interested in these columns a[illegible] future.

The position of some [illegible] parties, in a pecuniary sense, was [illegible] day or two ago. [illegible] Wheat, [illegible] ridge & Peabody offer 35 per cent; McDermid & Co. 37½ per cent, and J. B. Lyon & Co. 35 per cent. These offers have been accepted by the great majority of the creditors of each of these three firms.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day, though far from being stagnant. The principal articles were easier, others generally strong, and [illegible] grain were relatively quite light, and the shipping movement free; but the chief trading was in options to settle trades maturing on Monday. As the parties wishing to trade [illegible] to sell property that may be delivered on Monday, the tone was weak, buyers having the advantage. There was a liberal business done in provisions, the country trade as well as that from local retailers, being fairly active. In values no changes were developed, sugars and syrups ruling firm at the advance noted yesterday, while rice, teas, coffees, spices and all other articles in the list (coffees excepted) ruled steady and uniform. Coffees were weak and unsettled, the tendency being downward. Dry goods were within quoted active. The attendance of country buyers was large, for this period of the week, and a fair number of orders received. Of these there were not a larger volume of business was transacted than on any preceding day of the week. Prices under went no visible change. The demands of both woolen and cotton textiles being held with a reasonable degree of firmness, while unseasonable goods were offering at a slight concession. A good demand existed for butter and cheese, and prices of the staples were firmly held at the quoted prices. Bagging remains firm and unchanged, at 30 1-2c for Stark; 29c for Grahampton and Ludlow; 26c for Lewiston and 24c for American. Stocks are ample. The fish trade continues to improve, in point of activity, and prices also seem to be working firmer. Codfish is still scarce, but other kinds are in good working order. Dried fruits are meeting with a steady fair inquiry, and the general market is firm. Hay is arriving freely, and the tendency is by no means [illegible] Oils, paints, and colors were quoted dull and unchanged. There are no new features to note in connection with the market for lumber, lath and shingles, business being chiefly on city account, and the prevailing feeling was again one of firmness. Metals, tinners' stock, and iron, met with a large demand, and, as the latter, prices were of a favorable character, prices were firmly sustained. The demand for nails was active upon the basis of $6.25 rates. Poultry, potatoes and seeds were quiet at the changes noted in our report. Receipts of the latter were [illegible] ruled dull, while the inquiry for wool was [illegible] Railroad freights were active and [illegible]

Highwines were steady, with offerings, about equal to the demand—New York being quoted steady. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were very active and steady at [illegible] a tranche. A total of 33 charters was reported, which will carry out 205,000 bu wheat, and 370,000 bu corn. Sail rates were: 12c for wheat, 11c for corn, and 9c for oats to Buffalo; 13c for wheat to Kingston, and 11c for corn and 10c for wheat to Kingston. Through rates to Boston and Portland were 16c on corn.

Provisions were very quiet and appa...tively very steady. Mess pork was little better than nominal, with $14.75 bid all through the session, by one broker; but no one knew whether he was acting for the commanding firm or for some one else. It seemed as if the August shorts were all filled, and but few out for September. Lard was in rather higher. Meats were quiet and steady at previous quotations, but constantly diminishing stocks. The market closed as the following are the range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $14.75a14.80; do seller October, $13.00a13.25; do seller December, $12.00a12.25; do seller the year, $12.00. Lard, cash, 8c; seller the month, 8 3-8c; do seller the year, nominal at 8 1 3c; summer lard 8 3-8c; dry salted [illegible] 6 1-2a6 5-8c; do short ribs, 9a9 1-8c; do short clear, 9 3-4a10c; sugar cured hams, 12a14c; do shoulders, 11c; do breakfast, 11a12c; and do hams, 14a16c, all pickled. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $30.00a32.00. Tallow, 5c. Salt, 1½a2c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork at $14.75; 250 brls do seller September at $14.75; 200 tcs lard at 8 5 8c; 50 tcs do (choice) at 9c; 100 tcs summer lard at 8 3-8c.

Flour was in much better demand to-day, chiefly on shipping account, and would have been active but that the offerings were light. The inquiry was more largely for new flour than heretofore, but local buyers generally inquired for the old. New York was reported firmer, with a scarce supply. Sales were reported of 54 brls white winter extra at [illegible] Louis A.A.A., at $6.00; 150 brls do at $8.50; 100 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do (choice second) at $6.75; 100 brls springe extras, on p. t.; 300 brls do (Clarke's) at $6.00; 50 brls do (Marion) at $5.75; 130 brls winter superfines at $4.50; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls rye flour on p. t. Total, 1,634 [illegible]

Wheat was moderately active, but averaged a shade lower, and was 1 1-2c below the later prices of yesterday, under liberal offerings to sell, though the receipts were small in comparison with those of the recent past. The chief pressure to sell was from the longs, who have wheat coming to them on Monday, and had not previously found a place for it. But there was also a heavy line of offerings from the country, principally for October delivery. The farmers are evidently, on the selling side, satisfied that present prices are as high as can be expected, though our market is now quoted 15c below the shipping value for New York. But they are scarcely ready to send on the grain yet, as they forwarded all they would before the new crop should be of the corner. Then, too, by keeping the wheat on hand a little longer, the quality will improve, by drying. So that a greater inducement will be required to move it. Not 2 than would pass in that grade if it were sent in now. There was a much better inquiry for shipment than usual, wheat being reported higher at Chicago and easier in New York; and the receipts here being small those who had not yet filled their August options were obliged to pay a premium of 1a3c for cash lots. Seller September opened at $1.18, declined to $1.16 3-4, and improved to $1.17 1-2a1 at the close. Seller October opened at $1.18 1 2, but declined to the same price as September, and closed at the same quotation. Seller the year sold at $1.15 1-2a1.15. Cash lots sold at $1.19 1-2a1.20, closing at the inside. No. 1 spring was strong, but irregular. No. 2 do closed at $1.16. Winter wheat was nominal. Cash sales were reported of 500 bu No. 1 spring wheat at $1.21; 1,000 bu do at $1.20; 1,200 bu No. 2 do (do) at $1.20; 24,000 bu do at $1.19; 25,000 bu do at $1.18 3-4; 21,000 bu do at $1.18 1-4; 25,000 bu do at $1.18 1-8; 14,000 bu do at $1.18; 4,000 bu do at $1.17 3-4; 14,000 bu do at $1.17 1-2; 4,000 bu do at $1.17; 4,000 bu do at $1.16 3-4; 4,000 bu do at $1.16 1-2; 4,000 bu do at $1.16 1-4; 4,000 bu do at $1.16; 4,000 bu do at $1.15 3-4; 4,000 bu do at $1.15 1-2; 4,000 bu do at $1.15 1-4; 4,000 bu do at $1.15; 4,000 bu do at $1.14 3-4; 4,000 bu do at $1.14 1-2; 4,000 bu do at $1.14 1-4; 4,000 bu do at

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Consols, 92½; bonds of '65, 91½; bonds of '67, 91½; 10-40s, 88½; new 5s, 89½; Erie, 8½.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 31.—Bonds of '65, 89; bonds of '67, 91½; 10-40s, 88½; new 5s, 89½; Erie, 8½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—Cotton firm. Middling upland, 10d.; Orleans, 10d. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Red winter wheat, 12s 5d@12s 6d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Corn, 34s 6d@35s.

New York Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Cotton—In good demand and higher; middling upland, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.75@5.00; common to good extra, $5.10@5.60; good to choice, $5.65@6.25. Wheat 1@2c higher; receipts, 27,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern spring wheat, $1.01; new winter red Western, new $1.07@1.09; amber Western, $1.08@1.09; Rye firm. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn 2c lower; receipts, 77,000 bu; mixed Western, 57@58c; yellow do, 61c; white, 60@62c. Oats 1c lower; receipts, 68,000 bu; Western, 43@44c; Ohio, 46@48c; new, 40@43c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm; middles dull and nominal. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime new steam, 10½@10¾c; old 9¾@10c. Butter quiet; Western 19@19½c. Whiskey—firmer, 93@95c.

Illinois River Items.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 31.—Arrived—Steamer Lancaster, from Peoria, with 6X for barges for Lasalle; prop Chalk, towing the Aida and Philadelphia from Peoria; prop Whale, towing Hannah and Cabaret from Hennepin, Waterloo from Peru, all with corn for Chicago. Departed—Short Accounts, light, for Hennepin; Lancaster,

...Time by ...Wins

...rogramme for To-Morrow
---Base Ball Items.

THE TURF.

SATURDAY AT DEXTER PARK.

The heroic attempt to organize a meeting at Dexter Park, on short notice and under great disadvantages, seems to have been smiled upon by fortune, the fickle goddess vouchsafing most glorious weather for the past three days, yesterday being the finest of all. Saturday is Chicago's great racing day, and although the calculations of the managers had been upset by the rain of Wednesday, necessitating the postponement of the programme for one day, and depriving them of the benefit of the special free for all race on the day when the largest crowd was expected, they found ample reason for consolation in the immense attendance yesterday. Fully seven thousand people were present, over one-half being ladies, who occupied the vast throng of carriages in the field; and filled to overflowing the ladies' stand and the club house balcony. The finest people in Chicago were there, with a brilliant showing of horses and vehicles. Some were there who were not so fine, hailing from Fourth avenue and Clark street. This could not well be prevented, nor did the gaudy statement render themselves especially obnoxious, excepting as they were aided and encouraged by an ill-timed effort to...

...seemed intensely desirous of airing as many of them as possible behind a shabby four-in-hand, hired from a livery stable. It may be however, that the society experience of the individual in question has been such as to render him unconscious of the effect produced by the display. The...

...is a public place of amusement, and, like the theatre, is entitled to the respectful support of all sorts of people, though it must be said to the credit of Dexter Park, that the objectionable class are by no means encouraged to attend.

...an extraordinary activity prevailed. There can be no speculation where both parties are of the same mind, and the fact that a decided difference of opinion existed in regard to the merits of the various...

...business in the pool-room. The knowing ones were there in force, and the betting facilities for obtaining information as to how this horse "great out," how that horse "stood up," how the other one "showed in his exercise," &c. &c.—the...

...parlance, have every reason to congratulate themselves on Saturday. They also lost on John R. on Saturday, and that's a sure thing to win, you know, so they are cashed up at the prices to a "T." By calling a tremendous favorite, cancelling to themselves as they...

...ranch for second choice" sung out the...

...A peaceful mule! This is a "horse of another color," somebody tells us. This is too exasperating. Can't we get rid of this subject? Let us talk about the...

...Cross, Gotch & Co., $5 dollars in the form of a check, and $5 in gold, to the fleet-footed remark of the pool seller: "How much for the field?"

...So they gets it for $25, and the purchaser of John R. congratulates himself that he is only beaten two to one on Chicago.

...And now for the race, having no difficulty in reaching the stand as favorite.

A PROPHET.

I dreamed that the Editor of the Tribune sent a reporter to a well-known and popular dealer in wheat, corn and provisions, and that the latter informed the reporter that the Tribune's report was to be attached to...

...the dealer in question, exclaimed the other, who had been standing by, "I'll send a large consignment of tickets down to the house of the liberal dealer."

"You'd better go and have another dream, and see if you can't get it right next time," growled one of the old operators in the corner on favorite...

...Randall all knew in an hour or two without dreaming, was the odds in favor of the field.

...Those who had Edgar in or out of the field were depressed, and a ten-dollar note would have purchased a thousand dollars' interest in the most valuable proprietor in the burnt district financial...

...Randall particularly fortunate in running across a lucky stranger who was willing to give him $25 for a ticket calling for $50. Half an hour later he was wishing he had only sold gone dead game on the field, and that he had given him $50 for a ticket calling for $25